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LIQUOR QUESTION LESS PROMINENT IN THE CAMPAIGN

Leaders in Both Parties Admit
There Can Be "No Issue on
Law Enforcement"—League
of Nations Pivotal Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—With the progress of the presidential
campaign, it is becoming increasingly
evident that the liquor question is fail-
ing in the background as an issue; that, in fact, the liquor forces, which
were supposed to have scored a great
success in the Democratic convention in
San Francisco, have failed to make
the Eighteenth Amendment or the Vol-
stead enforcement code a major issue
in the campaign.

Political observers here note with
interest the fact that, from the time
of their supposed victory in San Fran-
cisco, practically every move, state
and national, has been averse to focus-
ing the fight on the question of pro-
hibition. These observers do not say
that there is no issue, but the point
they make is that the leaders in both
parties have tacitly admitted, if they
have not openly declared, that there
can be "no issue on law enforcement."

League of Nations Placed First

Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio and his
managers have defined the issues of
the campaign from their standpoint.
The League of Nations has been
placed first on the schedule for the
"solemn referendum," and questions
of domestic reconstruction and taxa-
tion have been given the position of
second issue. This is regarded here
as a service of notice to the New
York-New Jersey combination, that
stood solid for Governor Cox at San
Francisco, that the nominee is by no
means inclined to stand before the
people as the protagonist of the out-
lawed traffic for which they stand.

What is true of the national situa-
tion is true of what has taken place
at the state primaries up to date. New
York, "the home of 2.75 per cent," is
the only State where anything has hap-
pened to give hope to the brewing frater-
nity. Elsewhere the issue has
either been straddled or out-and-out
dry has carried the day.

In Ohio, one of the states which
the liquor forces regard as friendly, Henry
Davis, a liquor advocate, has secured
the nomination for Governor, but this
eventually was more than offset by the
fact that Gov. Frank Willis, a dry, has
secured the nomination for United
States Senator to succeed Warren G.
Harding, the Republican presidential
candidate.

General Trend of Sentiment

In view of the fact that it is to Congress
that the liquor forces look for
the modification of the Volstead Act,
the congressional nominations are con-
sidered more important than nomina-
tions for state officers. Again, in
Missouri, often spoken of as a beer
stronghold, the nominations for officers
went either to dry or candidates who
were not in favor of opening the issue.
What has transpired here, it is pointed
out, indicates the general trend of
sentiment.

The Anti-Saloon League of America
has concluded its analysis of the
records of Governor Cox and Senator
Harding and the decision has been
reached that no declaration as to
either candidate should be issued by
the League. This decision, in fact,
indicates what is generally known,
namely, that the League has con-
vinced itself that both parties stand
for the enforcement of the law and
that Governor Cox will not, any more
than Senator Harding, attempt to
sidestep the enforcement laws.

Democratic leaders were somewhat
nervous regarding the position they
occupied following the Democratic na-
tional convention. The country got
the impression that Governor Cox
owed the nomination to a political
junta with whom the main issue of
the day was the modification of the
prohibition laws. That this junta was
dominated by this consideration is not
doubted, but the important fact now is
that Governor Cox accepted the nomina-
tion, but did not accept the rôle of
liquor defender.

Attitude of Governor Cox

In fact, he did two things which
were not at all in line with the wishes
of the state leaders that effected his
nomination. First, he made the League
of Nations the main issue of the cam-
paign; second, he and his managers
have attempted to get from under the
burden imposed on his candidacy by
the allegation that he was the candi-
date of the liquor forces. The selec-
tion of George White of Ohio, to man-
age his campaign was a step in the
latter direction. Mr. White was
formerly closely associated with the
Anti-Saloon League and is the "dryest
of the drys." If Governor Cox desired
to cut the cable with the Murphy-
Taggart-Nugent crowd, at least on this
issue, he could not, it is said, have
effected a shrewder move than the
selection of former Congressman
White to manage his campaign. Lead-
ing Democratic prohibitionists, like
Morris Sheppard, Senator from Texas,
for instance, put his interpretation on
Mr. White's selection, and, as a result
of the reassurance the Texas Senator
will take the stump for Governor Cox.
More than once Mr. White has indi-

cated that the liquor people cannot
expect any support from their de-
mands of Governor Cox's campaign
managers. The obligations of law en-
forcement, Mr. White indicated, will
not be doubted or questioned but will
be taken as axiomatic.

Hopes of Anti-Prohibitionists

Disappointed in their failure to
make the liquor question the main
issue in the presidential campaign, the
anti-prohibitionist forces will now
concentrate on the congressional elec-
tions. North of the Potomac River
and east of the Allegheny Mountains
many liquor candidates will be placed
in nomination. Their hope is to
secure an entering wedge in Congress
in this election so that they may be
in a position to make the liquor issue
the paramount one in the elections of
1922, as they expect that by that time
problems of reconstruction will have
been attended to. This is their plan
of campaign, but so far as the devel-
opments to date indicate, the results
are expected to prove as disappoint-
ing as the much heralded victory at
San Francisco.

FINAL SUFFRAGE VICTORY AWAITED

Ratification of the Constitutional
Amendment by Legislature of
Tennessee Expected Following
Series of Favorable Test Votes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
NASHVILLE, Tennessee—At 11
o'clock last night, when debate on the
resolution to ratify the Susan B. An-
thony Amendment ended in the joint
committee on constitutional amend-
ments, suffrage leaders were jubilantly
predicting ratification by both houses
of the Tennessee Legislature this
morning. It was certain that the com-
mittee, which was in executive session
at midnight, would report the resolu-
tion favorably, and anti-ratificationists
admitted that only the totally unex-
pected would prevent a vote today.
Anti leaders were quiet throughout
the day, though in the afternoon there
was talk that enough members might
go home to prevent a quorum. Such
a move is discounted by the suffrage
leaders on both sides do not attach
any importance to it.

The Suffragists scored their second
victory yesterday morning when the
resolution declaring it to be the sense
of the Legislature that the amend-
ment could not be ratified was tabled
by the House without a division or a
roll call. In the Senate, a resolution
asking the workers, both Suffragists
and anti-Suffragists, to "please go away
and let us alone," was withdrawn by
unanimous consent. Suffragists are
predicting a total of 25 in the House,
which is five more than necessary,
and 15 in the Senate, a bare majority
of one. Senator Candler of Memphis,
chairman of the joint Republican
caucus, declared that the resolution
would not pass the Senate. Rumors
that some of the older members of
the House resented the leadership of
T. K. Riddick, a Memphis lawyer,
who was elected for the special ses-
sion, threw some of the Suffragists
into confusion, but nothing will prob-
ably come of it.

Governor Cox Sanguine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
DAYTON, Ohio—Following a tele-
phone conversation with the Governor
of Tennessee, Gov. James M. Cox,
Democratic presidential candidate, ex-
pressed conviction that suffrage would
carry in that State. A personal repre-
sentative sent by Governor Cox to the
Tennessee capital is engaged in fur-
thering the cause of suffrage, and in
the event that the amendment is
adopted the result may largely be
credited to the efforts of Governor
Cox.

Delegations of women who have
visited the Democratic candidate freely
voice their appreciation of his move-
ments in behalf of suffrage and are
unwavering in their belief that Ten-
nessee will not reject the amendment
on the final vote.

Beyond uttering his conviction and
desire that suffrage would carry in
Tennessee, Governor Cox has not
claimed to have assurance from any
source that the amendment will be
adopted. His intimate and constant
connection with the work of bringing
about the adoption of suffrage at
Nashville has kept him accurately
informed at all times about the situa-
tion.

Regardless of the efforts of the
constitutional league to have him re-
frain from any attempt to influence
the legislators in their action, Gov-
ernor Cox has not ceased to lend his
influence to any movement which
seemed to promote the interest of suf-
frage in Tennessee. It is claimed.

Mr. Holcomb Reaffirms Stand

NIANTIC, Connecticut—Marcus H.
Holcomb, Governor of Connecticut, at-
tending a state guardsmen's camp,
stated yesterday that there would be
no special session of the Connecticut
Legislature to act upon the Suffrage
amendment. This is his reply to the
letter of Will H. Hays, Republican
National Chairman, pointing out the
urgency of the ratification of the
amendment.

TRANSPORTATION OUTLOOK IMPROVES

This Is Expected to Be Reflected
in Housing—Workmen More
Satisfied and Railroad Officials
Are Eager to Go Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Despite
priority orders favoring coal, the rail-
roads can help to solve that part of
the housing problem dependent upon
lack of transportation for building
materials, according to Daniel Willard,
chairman of the advisory council of
the American Railway Executives
Association. There were not enough
facilities to move all the materials
needed for all building and road con-
struction, but the Senate Committee
on Reconstruction and Reproduction,
before which he was testifying, might
work out a means by which the es-
sential construction could be listed
and presented to the roads for prob-
able favorable action.

He was sure the Interstate Com-
merce Commission would consider
housing as a necessity and its present
situation an emergency, and that some
way could be found to transport the
essential requirements without repeal
of the coal priority orders, which were
also designed to meet emergencies.

Increase in Car Mileage and Loads

Mr. Willard said that in February,
the last month of federal control, the
average car mileage per day had been
23.3-15 miles; the roads aimed now to
make that 30. Average capacity of
cars was at least 40 tons and their
full use was another aim. Increase
of one ton in average load would be
equal to 80,000 new cars.

Mr. Willard told how cars had been
shipped to provide enough for coal
transportation. This year the Inter-
state Commerce Commission had or-
dered 4000 cars loaded with bituminous
coal for Great Lake ports to meet the
expected shortage in the northwest. To
meet New England's bituminous re-
quirements of an increased monthly
receipt of 350,000 tons, the commission
had ordered the roads to furnish cars
enough to take that coal to tidewater
ports. Output had been larger in
1918, under the Fuel Administration,
than ever before or since. After the
armistice accumulated stocks were
used; this and the coal strike had
practically wiped out accumulations.
There was enough for present require-
ments, but the priority orders were
necessary to build up a supply for next
winter.

Effect of Switchmen's Strike

The switchmen's strike, beginning
in April, had reduced railway business
10 or 15 per cent. 285,000 cars being
held for movement. This had con-
tinued till the labor award was made
two weeks ago. Coal mine output by
next week would probably be 12,000-
000 tons, the minimum necessary.

The new railroad law was a step
forward, in that it required each road
to act with reference to the good of
all. Priority orders were proper in
emergencies. Without a fuel adminis-
trator, which he opposed except in
emergency, minor injustices under
priority orders could not be avoided.
These orders restricted transportation
of building materials, but there was a
shortage of transportation facilities
to start with, and priorities on coal
were unavoidable.

Under federal control, the govern-
ment in 26 months purchased 100,000
freight cars and 2000 locomotives, far
beyond average facility purchase by the
roads themselves; and the condition of
the cars at the end of federal control
was poor. It would be some months
before the roads could add greatly to
such equipment. Meanwhile they must
make the best use of what they had.

Movement of Building Materials

He believed that a special effort
should be made to move materials for
necessary building and road construction.
Priority orders would probably not
be needed next year. The com-
mission would probably modify its
orders so far as possible to permit
movement of building materials.

Continuation of private ownership
depended upon whether the people
now receive proper transportation.
The roads would be blamed if, next
spring, the delay in transportation of
coal to the northwest and New Eng-
land was repeated. As a matter of
self-preservation, they would do every-
thing in their power to send the coal
through early.

The coal operators and the roads
were seeking a way to break up the
practice of reconsignment of cars,
which encourages speculation. A rec-
ommendation to the Interstate Com-
merce Commission on this subject
might be expected in a few days.
Mr. Willard was not inclined to cur-
tail coal export overseas at this time,
because he believed in encouraging
foreign trade. Questioning by Sen-
ator William McClellan, chairman of
the committee, here indicated an in-
clination to place an embargo on coal
exports to protect domestic supply and
price. But Mr. Willard did not think
restriction of coal exports at this time
would improve the domestic situa-
tion, though he did not think his opin-
ion was of much value on this ques-
tion.

Increase in Freight Rates

Mr. Willard had not thought that an
increase of 40 per cent in freight rates
on building materials was too high,
but, if it were, he believed that the
federal commission would modify its
orders.

Although the strikes in April, May
and June interfered with transporta-
tion, the present situation was prom-
ising. The workmen seemed satisfied
with their wages, and from all quarters
he heard that they were working much
better than before. Railroad officials
were more hopeful and eager to go
ahead. The railroads, as a whole,
were potentially solvent, and under
the increased rates had something to
work upon. Their attitude was re-
flected in the larger movement of cars,
and the public was already beginning
to get the benefit of the rate increase,
even though it had not yet gone
actually into effect.

The local situation is illustrated by
the official report that, during July,
575 permits were granted for 575 new
buildings, whose total cost would be
\$73,652,253, as compared with plans
for 219 new buildings, costing \$28-
053,061, during July last year. In
July, 1919, there were 2819 applica-
tions for alterations to cost \$14,200,361.
During last July alterations were filed
for 2759 buildings at an estimated
cost of \$26,993,893.

STATE CONTROL OF RENTS INVOKED

Chicago City Council Urges the
Governor of Illinois to Open
Way for Regulation of Leases
on Houses and Other Property

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—By a vote of 42
to 1, the City Council of Chicago yes-
terday passed a resolution requesting
Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois,
to call a special session of the state
Legislature immediately, "for the pur-
pose of granting to Chicago and other
cities within the state additional power
for the regulation of the housing
situation within the state," to prevent
unreasonable profiteering in rents.
The one dissenting alderman admitted
he was a landlord himself, but as-
serted that landlords in general are
not profiteering.

A committee of five was authorized,
to be chosen and headed by M. S.
Cressy, assistant corporation counsel,
who will go to Springfield to present
the resolution to the Governor and urge
action. "Owners of flat buildings,"
alleged the resolution, "business prop-
erty and residence property attempted to,
and did in many cases, raise the
rents of the tenants of such property
on May 1, 1920, from 25 to 300 per
cent."

"Such increases in rent were un-
reasonable, exorbitant and entirely
out of proportion to the increased
cost of maintenance," it was alleged.
"Many persons, unable to pay the in-
creased rents, were forcibly evicted."
"On October 1 a similar situation
will be created by landlords whose
tenants' leases expire September 30."
"New York, Wisconsin, and other
states have passed specific legisla-
tion giving cities within these states
additional powers by which to regu-
late the housing situation and pre-
vent unreasonable profiteering in
rents," it was pointed out.

MR. GIOLITTI GAINS GENERAL SUPPORT

London Times News Service

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—John
Giolitti, the Premier, leaves on Thurs-
day or Friday for Piedmont for a short
vacation before meeting Mr. Lloyd
George. He will then return to Rome
for a short session of the Senate on
August 24 and will meet Mr. Millerand
early in September. He has piloted a
series of important bills through the
Chamber of Deputies in addition to
formulating a comprehensive pro-
gram. His great advantage has been
the general recognition of the neces-
sity of supporting him, and he is too
experienced a hand to take any risk
of losing that unanimous support.

Socialists too, though theoretically
they must oppose all and every "cap-
italist end" of the government have
softened the asperity of their opposi-
tion. They really welcomed him, and
have seemed to enjoy the fighting the
Popular Party in debate far more
than fighting the government.

In this short season Mr. Giolitti has
done far more real work than is ac-
complished by many full legislatures—
the War Profits Bill, the Succession
Tax, increased motor car duty, parlia-
mentary inquiry into war expenses,
and administration of redeemed terri-
tories, a number of bills for public
works and, finally, the foreign policy
debate and ratification of the St. Ger-
main treaty, besides the establishment
of a system of standing parliamen-
tary committees. The only outstand-
ing measure of the program is the
obligatory cultivation of grain.

ALABAMA COAL SHIPMENTS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor
PENSACOLA, Florida—An unpre-
cedented movement of coal through this
port makes this the banner month for
coal shipments from the Alabama
mines, according to officials of the
Louisville and Nashville Railroad
Company. The coal is being handled
from the mines to Pensacola under
what is known as a "service order,"
special trains being operated from
Birmingham, Alabama, to Pensacola,
sometimes three or four times a day.

FRANCE EXPLAINS ACTION IN RUSSIA

Reasons for Recognition of the
Government of South Russia
Are Given—Faith in General
Wrangel Is Reiterated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Confirmation of the step taken by
France for the recognition of a de
facto government of Russia under
General Wrangel in the Crimea and
South Russia was received here yes-
terday. The dispatch confirming the
French action was in the form of a
communiqué issued by the govern-
ment, explaining the reasons for its
action.

France, it declared, had decided on
this policy because of the military
successes of General Wrangel, and
because of assurances that he would
respect the former obligations of the
Russian state, and had pledged him-
self to give the country a democratic
administration.

Following is the text of the com- muniqué:

"In view of the military successes
and consolidation of the government
of General Wrangel, as well as as-
surance received relative to the dem-
ocratic form of his administration and
his respect for former obligations of
the Russian state, the French govern-
ment has decided to recognize the
government of the south of Russia as
a de facto government. A French
diplomatic agent will be sent to Se-
bastopol with the title of high com-
missioner."

Move Not Unexpected

Officials of the State Department
were intensely interested in the new
move made by the French Government.
The move, however, was not unex-
pected, and is regarded not so much
a departure as a continuation of the
policy pursued by the allied powers
in dealing with the governments
formerly established in parts of Russia
by Admiral Kolchak and General Deni-
kin. It was learned here yesterday
that on his overthrow Admiral Kol-
chak designated General Wrangel as
his successor, though the latter was
operating in an entirely different
theater from that formerly controlled
by the Omsk Government of Admiral
Kolchak.

The action of France presents sev-
eral aspects, and the several phases
of the questions as viewed here may
be summarized in the form of queries
addressed to officials.

1. What are the chances of General
Wrangel winning such successes as
will enable him to unify Russia and
render his de facto government in the
Crimea a government of Russia in
fact?

2. Does the recognition of General
Wrangel by France mean that the
latter country will support him by
force of arms, as was done in the case
of Admiral Kolchak and General
Denikin?

3. Does the fact that Great Britain
has not thus far fallen in with the
French move indicate a division in
allied policy toward the Bolshevik
question, and, if so, where does the
United States stand?

4. Will the recognition of the
Wrangel government complicate the
situation between Russia and Poland,
and make it impossible to hold a gen-
eral European conference for a Rus-
sian peace negotiation?

Views of Military Experts

Military experts who saw the rise
and fall of other de facto govern-
ments, supported to some extent by
foreign powers, are not at all san-
guine as to the military aspect of the
situation. They point out that on
former occasions the Moscow régime

was able to appeal to nationalistic
influences in Russia that were in no
sense Bolshevik when it came to the
question of fighting a Russian leader
supported by foreign bayonets. Here,
again, they feel that history is likely
to repeat itself.

Further, they do not believe that
France is able to give military sup-
port on a large scale, and the belief
is general that the British policy is at
the moment adverse to a military ad-
venture in the Crimea.

The United States will not disap-
prove of the French action, and in fact,
would not see anything antagonistic
to its policy in a move intended to
unify Russia in opposition to the So-
viets. On the other hand, no military
support from the United States is
likely to be forthcoming to Wrangel
any more than it is to Poland. This
country will not even face the ques-
tion of recognition until developments
have indicated whether or not Gen-
eral Wrangel is successful in his en-
deavor to unify the Russian people.

Announcement was made by the De-
partment yesterday that Hugh Gibson,
the United States minister to Poland,
will return to his post forthwith. War-
ren D. Robbins, acting chief of the
Division of Near Eastern Affairs, will
accompany Mr. Gibson as counselor
of the legation.

SINN FEIN DENIES UNFOUNDED REPORTS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—A
bulletin issued by the Sinn Fein head-
quarters on Wednesday night states
that, at a meeting of the Dail Eireann
in Dublin last week, the vice-president
stated that the reports circulated re-
garding negotiations between the British
Government and the Irish republic
are without foundation.

A decree was passed prohibiting
Irish citizens from emigrating without
sanction of the Irish republic. Ar-
rangements were being made for set-
ting up a national commission to deal
with the land acquisition scheme. An
economic council for Ireland was also
decreed.

The War Office is constituting Lon-
donderry as headquarters of a divi-
sion. This decision is stated to be due
to the disturbed state of Donegal. Al-
ready advance parties of a rifle brigade
have arrived in the city and a bat-
talion is expected today. An air-
drome is being constructed three miles
from Londonderry.

ATTEMPT ON MR. VENISELOS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—An at-
tempt was made to assassinate Eleu-
therios Veniseos, Premier of Greece,
here this evening. The Premier was
shot twice by two men who were in
the crowd about the Gare de Lyons as
he was about to board a train for
Marseilles. Mr. Veniseos, it was
stated, is not seriously injured. The
would-be assassins were overpowered
and arrested immediately after they
had fired on the Premier.

TOUR OF FINLAND PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

HOUGHTON, Michigan—Finnish
business and professional men of
Michigan's copper country are plan-
ning a tour of Finland. The party
will include several hundred copper
miners and will total more than 1000.
The Copper Country Glee Club of 50
members, which has been in existence
for 27 years and is the oldest Finnish
singing society in the United States,
will accompany the tourists.

WAGE INCREASE GRANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Con-
ductors and motormen numbering
nearly 2000 will benefit by the in-
crease of wages allowed by the United
Railroad of this city. The raise
amounts to 4 cents an hour without
regard to length of service, making
the maximum after two years' service,
of 56 cents per hour.

ENTENTE SEVERELY TESTED BY FRENCH POLICY ON RUSSIA

Mr. Millerand's Sudden Declara-
tion in Favor of General Wran-
gel Strengthens the Bolshevik
Position in Peace Discussions

By cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from a special correspondent in
Europe

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

The situation caused by the sudden
French declaration in favor of Gen-
eral Wrangel is a serious one, the
far-reaching consequences of which
it is difficult to overestimate. The
arrangement came to between Mr.
Lloyd George and Mr. Millerand at
Lymington has been suddenly ruptured
without warning to the British Prime
Minister by the action of the French
Cabinet. Mr. Lloyd George had made
it sufficiently clear in his speech on
Tuesday night in the House of Com-
mons that the terms of the proposed
Russian armistice were not unfair in
the light of the Polish aggression in
Russia. He had also made it clear,
however, that there was a point be-
yond which the British Government
could not consent to go, and that point
would be to attempt to destroy the
liberty of Poland. The decision of
the French Cabinet to aid General
Wrangel is a practical act of war and
affords the Russians the opportunity
to attempt to breach the Anglo-French
alliance and also to reconsider the
terms offered to Poland.

The position of Mr. Kamenoff this
afternoon has been immensely
strengthened, and there seems very
little doubt that the first effect of the
French action will be the notification
on the part of Russia of her determi-
nation to insist on a still further re-
duction of the armed forces of Poland.

French Action Incomprehensible

It is difficult to see what material
assistance France is in a position to
give General Wrangel. When vast
supplies of munitions and the services
of some 2000 French officers was not
enough to prevent the overthrow of the
Polish Army, and when an enormous
supply of British munitions and the
services of a large body of British of-
ficers did not save General Denikin
from being overthrown, it is difficult
to see what France can hope to ac-
complish in her support of General
Wrangel.

The action of the French Govern-
ment is indeed absolutely incompre-
hensible, the more so as it affords
the Russians some opportunity for a
policy they have persistently pursued
of separating Great Britain and
France, and themselves forming an
alliance with Germany. It is well
known that Marshal Foch believes in
the power of France to overthrow
any such combination, and that it
would afford him the opportunity he
has long been seeking for a military
occupation of the Ruhr district, which
would render the recovery of Ger-
man militarism absolutely impossible
for an indefinite period. Marshal Foch
is, however, drawing his conclusions
entirely as a soldier, and without any
reference to those ultimate political
effects which are bound to spring
from the policy he is supporting.

A Wedge Into Allied Front

Mr. Lloyd George had with unques-
tionable skill succeeded in uniting the
Labor Party in Great Britain with
the government forces in a determina-
tion to preserve the freedom of
Poland. The action of Mr. Millerand
has to a large extent checkmated Mr.
Lloyd George, for it is perfectly cer-
tain that the Labor Party is at one
in England with the great body of
public opinion in a determination not
to engage in a war with Russia in sup-
port of such a policy as that now de-
veloped by France. Twenty-four hours
ago the cards were all in the hands of
the Allies. With the political forces
in England united in a determination
to support Poland, in conjunction
with France, against a Bolshevik ad-
vance, Nicholas Lenin was in a position
where he had little choice but one
of agreement to the allied terms. The
sudden declaration of Mr. Millerand
in favor of a reactionary of the old Rus-
sian régime, for such General Wrangel
is, has for the moment driven a wedge
into the united allied front.

If the French policy is insisted on,
France will unquestionably have to
continue her way alone in Poland.
The Anglo-French alliance against
Germany will be in no way interfered
with, and the British Government will
support France loyally against active
aggression from Germany. But in
Poland, France will have to go along
alone. It is certain that the British
Government will not consent to ac-
company her in any fresh adventure
in Russia.

A Boulogne Meeting

Anglo-French Conference Expected to
Be Held Next Sunday

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—
The representative of The Christian
Science Monitor was informed in au-
thoritative quarters today that, in
all probability, a meeting will take
place on Sunday at Boulogne between
Mr. Lloyd George, Alexander Miller-
and, Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Sir
Henry B. Wilson, Admiral Beatty and
Earl Curzon. Undoubtedly the fact

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that the French Embassy in London has received official notification from Paris that the government of General Wrangel is to be recognized as a de facto government by France, and aid given him in his campaign against Soviet Russia, is the principal cause of the misunderstanding.

The misunderstanding as to the allied attitude toward General Wrangel will probably be discussed with a view to reaching an agreement, but Mr. Lloyd George has already stated in the House of Commons that no British aid will be given to General Wrangel, except in the event of the Minsk conference failing through no fault of the Poles. The object of the meeting, however, is given out as being that of deciding what naval and military action shall be taken by France and Great Britain with a view to assisting Poland, should the Minsk conference fail in its object of concluding an armistice and peace between Poland and Russia. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that it is hoped that an agreement will be reached at the Boulogne conference in time to allow Mr. Lloyd George to return and make an important statement to the House of Commons on Monday.

Delay at Minsk

Polish Delegates Now on Way—Story of Refused Messages

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Thursday).—There has been some misunderstanding in Warsaw as to the meeting with the Soviet delegates at Minsk. The only intimation which had reached Warsaw to the effect that Polish delegates were expected to arrive in Minsk on August 11th was a press telegram of the Havas Agency from Hythe, received in Warsaw on August 10th. A Polish delegation is now proceeding to the front to meet Russian delegates, if they are still there. Leo Kamenef, the Bolshevik representative in London, wrote to Mr. Lloyd George on Wednesday, giving the contents of a communication received from the Russian Government, dated August 10th, in which it is stated that the Polish delegation has not arrived at the front, and a further message had been sent to Warsaw stating that representatives of the Russian Command had awaited at the appointed place on August 9th and asked the Polish Government to state when their delegation would arrive and the names of the press correspondents whom they desired to come with it.

The note then went on to say that the Soviet Government had no intentions incompatible with Poland's liberty, independence and sovereign rights, which Russia recognizes in full.

To this note, Mr. Lloyd George replied on Wednesday night, stating that the Poles had complained that their wireless messages were refused. This refusal is verified by a British representative in Warsaw. The Premier cannot help stating that this constant refusal to receive messages from Warsaw, while the Soviet Army is steadily advancing, cannot fail to arouse justifiable suspicion, and is not conducive to a prompt and peaceful solution of the present crisis.

The Labor and Trade Union Council of Action, in London, which is remaining in continuous session in view of the complicated international situation, has written to the Prime Minister demanding peace between Great Britain and Russia and asking the government to state its proposals as a basis for peace. The Council of Action, it is understood, is also communicating with Mr. Kamenef and hopes to obtain terms on which Russia would be willing to establish peace with Great Britain.

Premier's Surprise

Mr. Lloyd George Views French Announcement with Concern

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—On top of the prospects of an early peace following Mr. Lloyd George's speech on Tuesday outlining the British attitude regarding the Polish situation, and the announcement of August 11 states that in the Blotak direction, fighting is proceeding for possession of the town of Miava. "On August 9, the Red troops occupied the towns of Minskoff and Ciechanoff. We have captured some trophies. Farther to the southeast we have reached the river Orshitz. Between the Narva and the Bug, our troops are driving back the enemy to the west."

"Further to the south, we are advancing on the river Nuretz. "On August 10 we occupied the town of Radomir, and on August 9, after fierce fighting, we occupied the town of Vlodava. In the Vladimir Volynsk region, our troops have occupied the town of Vladimir Volynsk and continue their advance."

"In the Brody region, as a result of fierce fighting, our cavalry captured one gun in the Radzikhoff region. In the Tarnopol and Bucacz region, our troops continue to drive back the enemy. We have captured prisoners, one gun and machine guns."

"In the Dniester and Black Sea coastal region there has been no change. On the Crimean sector our troops, overcoming the enemy's resistance, occupied a number of points. We have taken prisoners."

chased at great length on Sunday and Monday, and there was not a proposal before the conference in respect to recognition of General Wrangel. "I feel sure that Mr. Millerand, from what I know, would have communicated the intention of the French Government if he had it in his mind," said Mr. Lloyd George. "That is why I am assuming that this communication must be inaccurate."

The French Government's attitude towards General Wrangel has not been the one adopted by the British Government. It has considered itself quite free to support and assist General Wrangel. The British are not supporting General Wrangel, and do not propose to do so except in the contingency which was put before the House on Tuesday.

J. R. Clynes, the Labor leader, considered it perhaps desirable that very little should be said, in view of the Prime Minister's statement, but he was quite certain that public opinion in this country, not merely labor opinion, but the general national opinion, would refuse to be a party to such commitments as were announced in the afternoon papers on the authority of Reuters. After referring to statements made by the Secretary of State for War, which justified commitments similar to those announced in the afternoon papers, he said that neither the Secretary for War nor the French Government could succeed in crushing the Bolsheviks by military force, they must try some other method.

Relief for Poland Continues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office, NEW YORK, New York.—The relief agencies of the American Relief Administration are still active in Poland and will continue unless unforeseen developments occur. At the office of Herbert Hoover, chairman of the administration, it was explained that food drafts are being honored in Poland as usual. Nearly 7000 of them, calling for delivery of nearly 19,000 packages of staple foods, have been sold, and deliveries in the unoccupied territory have not as yet been interrupted.

In case the Bolsheviks overrun Poland and refuse to permit these operations to continue, purchasers of food drafts in this country will have their money returned.

From the National Polish Committee, the Joint Distribution Committee and other sources in this country, \$275,000 has been turned over recently to the administration for the purchase of food drafts for Polish refugees; and cable messages report that actual distribution of food was under way 48 hours after cables of these donations was received at Warsaw.

The American Relief Administration warehouses in unoccupied Poland and Danzig have over 4000 tons of staple food, and there are in Poland some 9000 tons of supplies for the children's relief kitchens. Up to date, practically all of these foodstuffs are safe from seizure by the Bolsheviks.

It was said that 4351 banks in the United States are now selling food drafts on the Polish warehouses, as well as on warehouses in Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary and Germany. About \$3,400,000 has been paid for 150,000 drafts, and the New York office has received more than 75,000 canceled drafts.

Every one interested, personally or generally, in food relief for persons in Poland, is assured by the American Relief Administration that the greatest possible effort will be made to keep its relief warehouse and branches open. In view of the great concentration of starving refugee families in that portion of Poland as yet uninvaded, the need of food is growing more acute daily.

Members of the Polish Gray Samaritans, who went to Poland to carry on relief work under the direction of the Young Women's Christian Association, have been withdrawn from Warsaw. Some are in Danzig and Antwerp, ready to sail for America, others are reported safe in Cracow, according to a cable received by the association here. It is said that nearly all will return to the United States.

Bolshevik Communiqué

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Thursday).—A Bolshevik wireless military communiqué of August 11 states that in the Blotak direction, fighting is proceeding for possession of the town of Miava. "On August 9, the Red troops occupied the towns of Minskoff and Ciechanoff. We have captured some trophies. Farther to the southeast we have reached the river Orshitz. Between the Narva and the Bug, our troops are driving back the enemy to the west."

"Further to the south, we are advancing on the river Nuretz. "On August 10 we occupied the town of Radomir, and on August 9, after fierce fighting, we occupied the town of Vlodava. In the Vladimir Volynsk region, our troops have occupied the town of Vladimir Volynsk and continue their advance."

"In the Brody region, as a result of fierce fighting, our cavalry captured one gun in the Radzikhoff region. In the Tarnopol and Bucacz region, our troops continue to drive back the enemy. We have captured prisoners, one gun and machine guns."

"In the Dniester and Black Sea coastal region there has been no change. On the Crimean sector our troops, overcoming the enemy's resistance, occupied a number of points. We have taken prisoners."

Bolsheviks in Persia

London Times News Service, TEHRAN, Persia (Tuesday).—The Bolsheviks, after quarreling with Kutchik Khan, have looted and burned down the greater part of Resht. They have proclaimed general mobilization and are unsuccessfully endeavoring to conscript Persians between 18 and 45. All food is requisitioned and the inhabitants of Resht receive an exiguous ration of rice.

habitant of Resht receive an exiguous ration of rice. The Shah has presented Colonel Staroselsky, commander of the Persian Cossack force, with a diamond-hilted sword, belonging to Nair Ed Din Shah, in token of gratitude for his military services during the present campaign.

PENALTY FOR LIQUOR SELLING IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office, TORONTO, Ontario.—An intimation that the Ontario government expects the police magistrates to impose prison sentences for a first offense against the Ontario Temperance Act, in "Cases of flagrant violations of the law," coupled with instructions that heavy fines should be imposed against offenders in minor cases, are the features of a letter sent by the Attorney General of Ontario, the Hon. W. E. Ramey, to all magistrates in the Province.

"Reports continue to reach this department," the letter reads, "of convictions under the Ontario Temperance Act, in which the maximum fine of \$2000 has been imposed for the offense of selling scores, even hundreds of cases of whiskey. Such fines are, in many cases, only a fraction of the profits and in effect amount to a high license. For similar offenses magistrates appear to think they have discharged their duty when they impose the minimum penalty of \$200. This is merely a low license."

"The object of prosecutions under the Ontario Temperance Act is not revenue, but prevention, and the imposition of no other penalty than a fine in such cases, whether the fine amounts to a large or a small fraction of the profits on the transaction before the court, does not act as an effective deterrent, but tends to bring the magistrates and the administration of justice into public contempt and derision."

"The government, therefore, desires again to call the attention of all magistrates to the act of the last session of the Legislature, under which they are given the discretion of imposing imprisonment for the first offense against the Ontario Temperance Act, and to intimate that it expects magistrates to exercise this discretion in cases of flagrant violations of the law."

"I shall be glad to have an acknowledgment of this letter from you, along with any suggestions you may have to offer, looking for an improvement of the administration of the law, within our jurisdiction."

VOCATIONAL STUDY IN MAINE SCHOOLS

ORONO, Maine.—At the present time there are 19 vocational agricultural courses in the high schools and academies of the State. Each boy who takes a course in agricultural vocational must carry out as if he were on a farm, either at school or at home, the ideas which he learns in the classroom. The course covers a period of 12 weeks, three days of the instructor's time being spent in one town and two days in the other and vice versa the next week. Courses in trades and industries are now being conducted in several places in the State, including an automobile repair course at Portland high school. A paper-making course is now in operation at the Rumford Falls high school in cooperation with the Oxford Paper Company, the work being in charge of one of the assistant superintendents at the mill. The work is conducted in the mill in the afternoon. Home economics are departments in high schools.

CONNECTICUT RIVER DAM

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Permission to dam the Connecticut River at Windsor Locks with locks to take in draft 380 feet long and 14 feet draft is sought by the Connecticut River Company in a formal application to the federal water power commission. This is the first step toward opening the Connecticut River above here for navigation.

TOWN GIVEN PUBLIC PARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland, Maine Office, PORTLAND, Maine.—W. W. Thomas of Portland, formerly United States Minister to Sweden in the interest of "his people" of New Sweden, Maine, has bought from the heirs of the original settlers a large tract of land in that place and presented it to the town for a public park. It is large in extent and beautifully located. It was mainly through Mr. Thomas that New Sweden was settled 50 years ago.

CAVALRY DISPERSES STRIKERS

Buenos Aires, Argentina.—The Minister of the Interior announced yesterday that the cavalry regiment sent to the Province of Chaco had dispersed a body of strikers, numbering about 1000, who had besieged the headquarters of the Las Palmas Development Company and engaged in a battle with loyal workers and police guards.

AMNESTY TO BE ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office, NEW YORK, New York.—Before the week is out, a committee representing the legislative council of the American Federation of Labor is expected to appear before A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of United States, in Washington with a plea for a general amnesty for all political prisoners in this country.

STOCKHOLDERS' COMPLAINT

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—A group of minority stockholders of the Boston & Maine railroad filed a bill of complaint in the federal court yesterday charging that the operations of the railroad has resulted in annual deficit of about \$3,000,000 since 1913 and asking that a receiver be appointed.

GOVERNOR COOLIDGE GUEST AT DINNER

Candidate for Vice-President Affirms Faith in Stability of the American People in the Present Situation of Unrest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston, Massachusetts Office, BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts and Republican candidate for Vice-President, was the guest of honor at a dinner given last evening by the Republican Club of Massachusetts.

The first speaker to be introduced, Wallace McCamant, Justice of the Supreme Court at Portland, Oregon, the man who nominated Governor Coolidge for Vice-President of the United States at the Republican national convention at Chicago, struck the keynote for the evening when he said, "We like to see leaders rather than followers, thinkers rather than imitators," he declared. "The first love of the frontiersman was for flag and country. We realize that Governor Coolidge is a champion of the Americanism to which we are attached. We know that his record is one of unhesitating loyalty to international righteousness."

Mrs. Alexandra Carlisle Pfeiffer, who seconded the nomination at Chicago, said that in Governor Coolidge she saw a man of the most honest, commonsense American patriotism today. She declared that the women may be as feminine as the grandmothers and yet be as progressive as the present has fitted them to be.

Politics in Homes

"It is in the homes in the future that the politics are to be decided," she said, "that wonderful spot where we first learned to love our country. What better place can you find in which to learn to govern it?" she asked.

Governor Coolidge said in part: "We must look to the past for guidance, but to ourselves for success. Those who will not look backward cannot move forward. To despise the past is to destroy the future. It is not in a desire for constant change, but satisfaction in the contemplation of established truth, as well as unyielding effort for improvement, that character in men and parties is revealed. To destroy faith in what men have done is to destroy faith in men. The Republican Party believes in men because it has seen their good works, and in that faith, disregarding selfishness, relying on duty, it will continue."

"There is no vaster problem of social improvement than the fundamental question of education. We have our public schools and state universities, committees, boards and commissions, but the needs of education not only have not been met, they have not yet been adequately stated. The requirements are simply stupendous. We have only made a beginning."

Times Troubled

"The times are troubled. People are in a ferment. Unrest prevails at home. Discord is too prevalent abroad. No man and no party ought to be rash enough to promise the performance of plans for long in advance. It is a time when all must feel their way from day to day. But this is no excuse for failure to do our best. In fact, it is the uncertainty, whether men will continue to do their best, that raises doubts as to the future. In the public estimation, there will be doubt, there will be hesitation, there may be local disorders, but the heart of America is sound. Her people as a whole understand and believe in her institutions, because they are their own, with a faith and a loyalty never surpassed by the people of any other country. They would not need to be urged to defend their birthright, they are looking for the chance."

"The wives and mothers of the land, directly or indirectly, are going to exert a mighty influence on the result of this campaign. They wait to learn to what policies and what men they can most confidently entrust the welfare and the protection of the home. They believe in patriotism and common sense. They are American through and through, but there is a sympathy there as broad as humanity, which nourishes the missionary spirit. Ultimately they will make their choice, and they will make it according to the Republican standard, not in response to the inquiry 'Will it pay?' but in response to that other inquiry, which searches the soul of the universe, 'Is it right?'"

ODD FELLOWS WILL HOLD ANNIVERSARY

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Odd Fellows in Massachusetts will be observed on September 26, when the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Massachusetts, will act as host to delegates to the convention of the Sovereign Lodge, meeting in Boston for the first time since 1898. The Sovereign Lodge is comprised of four delegates from each state in the Union, and four delegates from each province in Canada. Every Rebekah is also invited.

George H. Fuller, secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, said yesterday that the visiting delegates will include many men prominent in the public life of this continent. Although the Sovereign Lodge contains members in many countries, where

there are large numbers of Odd Fellows, as in Japan and Hawaii, it is not expected that they will make the journey.

There has been an increase of 100,000 in membership in the past year, the largest in the history of the organization, due largely, it is believed, to the lessons in the value of fraternal affiliations learned by former service men while on duty. Mr. Fuller cited the position taken by Odd Fellows after the Civil War, in joining once more as though there had been no difference of opinion, as a fitting example to be followed now the world over.

TRAIN TEACHERS FOR RURAL LEADERSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland, Maine Office, PORTLAND, Maine.—An important movement for the betterment of rural schools is being illustrated at the present time at Castine, Maine, where about 75 young women are receiving training for rural leadership. The last Legislature gave to the State Superintendent of Schools the right to select each year not more than 100 rural teachers for this special training.

Last year there were 92 young women who were taught at the summer school and have since demonstrated the merits that have attracted universal attention throughout the United States. Educational authorities state that it is one of the foremost movements that has ever been tried out.

Country life movements, elementary rural surveys, community leadership, the discovery and development of leaders connecting the school life of the community and making it a part thereof form the basis of the course of study presented to these leaders in preparation. A full line of recreational education is also carried on representing the dramatic form of exercises for the younger children. formal setting up exercises for the older ones, with the recreational plays and games together with the rules of hygiene and sanitation.

These teachers who are in training will go back to their schools this fall with a new viewpoint for the services to be rendered. The accomplishments already achieved have exceeded the hopes of friends of the method.

BOYCOTT USED AS POLITICAL WEAPON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, BISMARCK, North Dakota.—Experimental political history in this state may soon add a chapter on the use for the first time in the United States, it is believed, on a large scale of the boycott to batter down political opposition. This is indicated by reports, apparently well-founded, that Nonpartisan League farmers are to direct a boycott against city and country merchants who oppose the league program.

The proposition first was recommended by A. C. Townley, head of the National Nonpartisan League, speaking in this city on the eve of the June 30 primary. Commenting on the fact that the political strength of the Nonpartisan League lies chiefly in the country and that the people of the cities generally are bitterly opposed to it, he suggested that if the merchants of the cities continued to oppose the league he might suggest to farmers that they patronize mail-order houses.

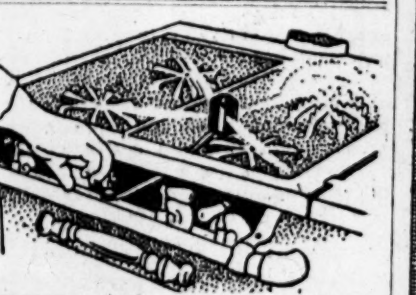
TEACHERS FORBIDDEN TO JOIN FEDERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Office, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Public school teachers of Pennsylvania have been forbidden to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. This ruling, one of the most drastic ever handed down by a State Superintendent of Instruction in this Commonwealth, against teachers' unions, was recently made public by Dr. T. E. Finegan, the new head of the state's school system. It gives boards of education the right to refuse employment to teachers who are members of the federation, regardless of their professional qualifications.

Dr. Finegan takes the stand that teachers are in every sense public servants and "must not ally themselves with organizations which may be called upon to represent the interests of only one part of the citizens or any particular class of citizens or of any especial interest."

MR. LOWDEN TO CAMPAIGN

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, one of the defeated candidates for the Republican nomination for the presidency, will be one of the speakers in Warren G. Harding's campaign, it was announced at Republican headquarters yesterday.



"RUTZ" TOUCH A BUTTON LIGHTS ONE OR ALL BURNERS WITH THE TOUCH OF A BUTTON MILWAUKEE GAS SPECIALTY CO. 8017 Clyburn St., Milwaukee, Wis.

"Say it with Flowers" E. WELKE CO. "The House of Roses" 782 Upper Third Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

PEOPLE OF "FRENCH CANADA" PRAISED

As Much Loyalty Shown to the Soil of Canada as Expressed by United Empire Loyalists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office, MONTREAL, Quebec.—Notable addresses were delivered by Lord Burnham, President of the Empire Press Union, and Sir Gilbert Parker, the Canadian-born novelist, at a luncheon tendered the delegates of the Imperial Press Conference by the Canadian Club of Montreal. Errol Languedoc, K. C., president of the club, speaking as a French-Canadian, said that during the last 300 years the two great races of Canada, the British and the French, especially in the Province of Quebec, had learned to know and trust one another, with the result that there had been produced a people with different origins and languages, but a people with a common object of working for the common good of the country under the British flag.

Sir Gilbert Parker, who spoke first, eulogized the people of French Canada for their steadfast loyalty to the British Crown, and said he had regarded the pact of confederation as completed when Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a French-Canadian, became Prime Minister of Canada in 1896. "I have always believed in French Canada," he said, "and my books, such as they are, have proved that. I have always believed in the French-Canadians, and felt confident that they were as loyal to the soil of Canada as were the United Empire Loyalists. Of course," said Sir Gilbert, "the French-Canadians did not share the same imperial aspirations as the United Empire Loyalists. This was obvious."

Closer Understanding Reached The French did their duty when asked to do it, but it could not be expected that another race should share in all the historic traditions of the British Empire. But the part taken by Canada in the South African War and the great war had brought about a much closer understanding of the future of the two races in this Dominion. Canada, he said, he looked upon as a great imperial trust, in common with Australia, South Africa, Newfoundland, New Zealand and other parts of the Empire—a trust not for cheapness of production, but for imperial security. For this reason he did not believe that the sentiment of Canada, or of other parts of the Empire would ever become Republican. "Further," said Sir Gilbert, "I would say that no thinking Britisher would want the same Constitution as they have in the United States. We have tried our own Constitution, and it has succeeded. I do not think there is a constitution in the world as fine as that given in 1759 to the French-Canadians."

Proceeding, Sir Gilbert traced the development of Canada until it had discovered itself as a nation, and in 1920 had won the right to send a Minister to Washington. "What more could Canada want?" he asked. "The Dominion is today in no respect subservient to Great Britain, which since 1759 has spent no less than £500,000,000 on the development of this country, while her national debt is largely made up of expenditure on the navy, built to defend her overseas dominions."

Great Progress Made Lord Burnham said that he returned to Canada after 25 years, like a new Rip Van Winkle, to find that in that quarter of a century the Dominion had progressed a full half century, while the metropolis of Montreal had shown especially great progress. This advance had been marked by a union of effort between the French and English-speaking citizens of the Province of Quebec, without which no such progress would have been possible. Britain, said Lord Burnham, was slowly recovering from the great war, and had done better than some na-

tions. But the people had not yet completely recovered from the war weariness, and had not yet recovered the will to work as formerly.

"It is going to be a hard pull," said Lord Burnham, "but I believe that we shall pull through all right, although I do not think we can do so without the cordial support and help of the other dominions. It was with a proud humility, he said, that Great Britain faced the future after the strain of the recent victorious war, but they felt they must have a working agreement with the overseas dominions to labor together with common good will for the future progress. Lord Burnham expressed confidence that the future of Great Britain would not be a mere national or colonial enterprise, but one in which she would be perforce compelled to work for the advancement of the whole world.

"In the future the shibboleth of every British statesman," concluded Lord Burnham, "must not be national advancement, but the advancement of the Empire, as an integral part of the progress of civilization, so that no matter in what form the Empire may settle down we shall preserve that spirit of British liberty which has made the British Empire what it is today, and has enabled us to go through the crisis of the war with so much honor and success. Our present journey here has been one of great value, and all our delegates will return to their various homes, not only better citizens of the Empire, but feeling that we are here at home and shall go away as good Canadians as well as better British citizens."

BANK MAKES LOAN TO AID WHEAT CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, BISMARCK, North Dakota.—To aid the movement of the 1920 wheat crop the state has borrowed \$1,000,000 through the Bank of North Dakota, which is a state project under the Nonpartisan League program. By the terms of the arrangement the Bank of North Dakota will suffer a loss of 2 per cent in handling the money.

This action was taken to relieve a serious condition, according to W. A. Anderson, secretary of the Industrial Commission, explaining the loan. The money is to be used to relieve a drain upon local banks, which hold deposits of state funds from the Bank of North Dakota, at a rate of interest generally 5 per cent. The bank made the loan with a Chicago financial house at 7 per cent for nine months, ending March 15, 1921, putting up \$1,200,000 bonds of the state bearing 5 per cent interest as collateral.

GREATER USE OF OFFICE MACHINERY

ORANGE, New Jersey.—Thomas A. Edison yesterday said the universal use of machinery in offices might be expected soon. Replying to the speech of George M. Austin, who presented him with a commemorative silk flag at the forty-third anniversary convention of the invention of the Ediphone, Mr. Edison said that within a few years machines will do about everything in an office, just as they do in the shop. "Office workers will have better jobs and comparatively better pay the more they use the automatic devices," he said.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY ELECTION

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—The American Philatelic Society at its session here announced the election of officers as follows: President, Carroll Chase, of Brooklyn, New York; vice-presidents, Robert C. Munroe, John W. Prevost and H. P. Atherton, Springfield, Massachusetts; international secretary, Eugene Klein of Philadelphia; general secretary, H. A. Davis, of Denver; treasurer, J. E. Scott, of Detroit; directors-at-large, H. P. Phillips of San Francisco, and Alvin Goodwin, of Cleveland.

Kugler's NEW YORK

CHILDREN'S STICKS

Clear sugar without color or flavor
A delicious addition to the child's daily fare

If there is not a Kugler Agency in your city, we will ship direct and pay express charges on orders of \$3.00 or more.

The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd.

The Hand-Loom Weaver

Just below the heather-blown moor was the gray line of low weather-beaten houses which was known to the countryside as Butter Nab, though none knows the derivation of the strange name. From the open window of one of them, which opened close upon the highway, came the clinkety-clink of an old-fashioned hand loom and in the pleasant garden near the corner a woman was walking and knitting swiftly as she walked. Presently she turned into the house and I am sure filled the kettle, for from my seat on the heather bank above I could see her plainly as she moved about in the house. The very sight of her homely preparations for supper made me feel decidedly hungry, so I clambered down from my point of vantage and walked up the flagged pathway between the rows of old-fashioned blooms to the open door. I tapped gently on the frame.

"Could this be a coop o' milk? Aye, lass. Coom in," she said, with true Yorkshire hospitality.

The cool, clean kitchen was a picture in itself with its shining fireplace, its spotless floor, glistening crockery and comfortable old settle, set by the chimney against a cold day. Deliciously browned bread, fresh from the oven, lay in inviting, generous rows on a side table near the window and the kettle started to boil merrily on the hob as I stood gazing about the room from the threshold.

"Sit tha doon," she added, pulling forward a chair; "t' supper's just ready." She folded her hands and said grace.

"Tha mun help thi sen and make thi sen at whoam."

"Was your husband the school-master?" I asked, catching sight of bookshelves in the corner.

"Not he, marry. He's nowt but a weaver. Joe Armitage they call him. He's well known all roun' same as his feythur afore him. Fra Farnleys tha's coom? Plenty o' folk there knows Joe an his uncle's boss at one o' t' mills."

"Is that where he works?" I asked. "No, lass, he's a hand-loom weaver and works at whoam. 'Twas all hand-locks here till t' mills come, and now folks all go down and work t' town; but me and my husband could niver thole t' noise and t' stink."

"What does he weave?" "Appons, blue striped appons. Warks all t' winter and then when t' days lengthen he makes up a pack and goes on t' tramp. Folks know him well and they say as nowt wears like his stuff, not even at t' Co-op."

"And you stay at home alone?" "Aye. But Ah'm reet throng all t' time what wi' t' weavin' and t' bakin' and t' mending and keepin' t' hoose straight and a bit o' knittin' for t' childer."

"Your grandchildren?" "Aye. Eawr George Willie's childer; and the keen shrewd face grew soft. "George Willie were all t' son wi' Iver had and a rare little lad he wor. 'Mak a champion weaver, that he will, said his feythur. 'Ah'll learn him and maybe he'll be a cliver as mi uncle at t' mill down yonder.' But t' lad didn't like t' weavin; he wor all for books, t'were books, books, books all t' time. Sharpest lad t' school, said schoolmaster. One day he come whoam and sed he'd won scholarship to go to learn i Bradford. Fair capped we was. 'He shan't niver coo, said feythur. 'he gun be a weaver same as me and mi feythur before me. He shan't go, lass, and wi that he went out and started to dig t' garden. Eh! but Ah mind that day! 'Twer just afore t' feast and Ah'd my ples in t' oon and Ah were that oop set that Ah forgot 'em! 'Twer t' only time as mi ples for t' feast weren't oop to t' mark. After Ah'd sided oop a bit Ah went out to feythur. He were sittin' lookin' over t' sunset and Ah set down beside him."

"Ah've bin thinkin' lass," says ee. "t' little lad mun hev his chance and goin' against grain is dree work. He don't tak t' loom and happen he'd niver mak a good job of it and Ah cud na bear him to mak a boddle of it. 'T Armitage has always stood for a good work, but Ah reckon there's a good work i t' world besides weavin. We've a bit o' brass i t' Co-op and t' lad sall hev a good start, and that were all he sed."

"So eawr George Willie went—and to mak a long story short he won another scholarship and another after that and he got a real good job down i London, but not all t' brass he've added hev turned him fra t'owd home. Eh! Mother," he says, as broad as Iver, "it's reel good to be at whoam, there's no cakes like yon i London." And he brought whoam his friends too—faircapped Ah was as they'd care to coom, but they coom agen and agen. Married t' sister o' one of them, did eawr George Willie, a reel lady as he was flayed of when he brought her whoam, but she put her arms round my neck—"You'll love your George Willie's wife, Mother," she says; and now she's just same as if she were my own. A grand little lass she is an' all. And there's childer now and t' little one is t' best of t' lot. Joe they call him and he's t' spit o' his grandfather. They coom Iver summer, for George Willie says he run hev the moor, and if little Joe fest' always round t' owd loom and beginn' Grandad to let him work. Ah reckon there'll be another weaver i t' family after all," she ended with a laugh.

"And ef there is," said the cheery voice of the man as he stepped in and put his pack in the corner, "ef there is he shall hev t' owd loom and our bit o' brass and he'll happen someday hev a mill and be a rich man."

"May be," said his wife, "but Ah reckon he'll niver be happier than tha's bin wi' t' owd loom."

AMERICAN WOOD CARVING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
The art of carving wood goes back into the obscurities of pre-history. Long before the quarries opened their resources to the primitive sculptor,



John Kirchmayer, carver of wood

before he knew how to make tools sharp and hard enough to cut stone, he had at hand the softer, more pliable wood, which was used for weapons of war, household implements, and religious purposes. There are many examples of the elaborate wood carving of the South Sea Islanders which illustrate the progress of the art centuries before it became one of the chief beauties of the medieval European church. So in the writings of the Greek historians we find further records of the work of their greatest sculptor, who employed not merely marble and bronze, but carved in ivory and ebony and wrought statues out of fragrant cedar.

The rise of the medieval church, in all its richness of workmanship and sumptuous decoration, meant an advance in the art, and especially in Germany there are still to be found not only cathedrals but castles which boast wood carving of extraordinary skill and beauty. In the middle of the last century, in the kingdom of Bavaria at Ammergau and Berchtesgaden, 2000 families supported themselves by this art. But its development did not take place in Germany alone. Some of the finest cathedrals of France and some of the noblest ministers of England are rich in fine examples of carved pulpits, fonts, confessionals, and organ cases. Until about the first quarter of the seventeenth century London houses were wooden structures, and in the better old dwellings may be seen panels and chimney pieces, staircases and doorways intricately worked.

The most amusing part of this work is the traces left by the wood carvers of their private quarrels. They decorated the churches with sculptured representations of donors and priests, as well as of scriptural figures. And as the different religious communities were frequently at loggerheads, we find bas reliefs under the choir seats caricaturing the follies and vices of the priests and monks of diverse factions. Among these grotesques and gargoyles are some of the most curious and interesting relics of medieval craftsmanship.

John Kirchmayer

The two great schools of wood carving in Europe are the Gothic and Renaissance. The former covers the period from the passing of the Roman Empire, about the close of the fifth century, to about the fourteenth century. The distinguishing mark of Gothic work is its alliance with nature. There is a legend that the Gothic arch was originally suggested by the meeting branches of trees along a wooded avenue. Freeman, in his history of architecture, says that the Gothic cathedral suggests and was probably suggested by the gloom of the forest. So Gothic ornament may be tracked back to some natural form, and even in its most conventionalized and abstract aspect it emphasizes the idea of growth. It seems worth noting that the vocabulary of the art takes account of this idea in many ways. A good piece of carving is said to produce an impression of "life"; the curves should have "spring"; the lines should be "crisp." Even the quaint griffons and dragons of Gothic work were the result of animal forms made subservient to design.

Renaissance work, on the contrary, is much freer, and for that very reason to many artists less interest-

ing. But here, where ornament relates to the human figure, we find a sly humor and a grotesque exaggeration that is thoroughly delightful. It is decidedly the art of the humanists. Briefly, Renaissance design, with its scrolls and festoons and figures, starts from ornament and works to nature, while the more severe and simpler Gothic starts with nature and works to ornament.

One of the interesting features of wood-carving is that it stands between the two arts of clay modeling and stone sculpting. The material worked with is neither so soft as to be pliable in the fingers, nor so hard as marble. And the workmanship seems to share the difficulties and interest of both.

According to Mr. Kirchmayer, one of the few artists in wood-carving in this country, the art he practices is

and private homes. In the Booth Library in Detroit, of which Albert Kahn was the architect, Mr. Kirchmayer has placed the figures of Music and Science, Art and Literature, done in American Gothic style.

Some of the most pleasing work is to be seen in his home, where a piece of unusual interest is a huge illuminated, carved chest, lined with cedar, which was a Christmas gift to his wife.

Much of his work is to be found in Boston and its vicinity. And a visit to his workshop as well as to the churches and libraries he has enriched, is delightfully repaid. Here in America is an artist who combines the sly humor of the Renaissance with the religious earnestness of the old Gothic.

THE ENGLISH YOU SPEAK YOURSELF

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"English as it is spoken" these days in Paris affords the cross-Atlantic voyager a wealth of amusement. The encouraging and rather prominent notice displayed upon the front of small hotels that "English is Spoken" is inviting. The voyageur, after alighting at the St. Lazare station and venturing through the taxis which in whirlpool fashion swept about the terminal, greets the hotel announcement with great enthusiasm.

He enters, releases his clutch on the bags, and approaches garcon or perhaps the maitre d'etablissement. "I want a room and bath for a month," the traveler begins, or deprecatingly, "Since I understand there are few individual baths in Paris, running water will do."

Running water might do, of course, but, as far as the voyageur is concerned he is the only one to whom the "English Spoken" sign has any reference. Garcon looks dubious for a moment and then opens with torrent of choice Parisian idioms, very carefully and frequently interspersed with references to "Monsieur." Our voyageur protests, mutters something about "English," tries to accommodate himself to what he believes the French version of the word would be and then, "Englise, Englise" and further sputtering . . . "I want a room, I want a room. Doesn't anyone speak English here? It says so on the sign."

Garcon is joined now by a woman, perhaps the wife of the proprietor, who adds a shrilly-pitched voice to the commotion.

The American gains some semblance of order by yelling "One moment," which fortunately sounds somewhat like its French equivalent, "Un moment," he proceeds through a series of acrobatic pantomime that a bath is a necessary virtue.

The valet de chambre understands the language of signs, scrapes obsequiously, and returns with a fanfare of chatter, always heightened by the din of the mistresses.

Garcon climbs the stairs with short quick steps, comes down clattering and pulls the American with him.

A half dozen rooms, if there are that many vacant at this time of the year, are shown the localite, beginning with the most expensive in the establishment. An outrageous price is mentioned, there is a weary protest and the bill is paid in advance.

This is not all, however. If our American, because of the jostling given him by the city since his arrival, is a trifle confused and does not respond as promptly as he might with a gratitude, he is shaken into his senses by a very familiar expression, strangely, however, emanating from the mouth of garcon, who, with his face in a grimace, inquires insistently—here's where the English comes in:

"I want tip, I want tip, you know." The voyageur's troubles have only begun. Let him go to a restaurant, let him saunter to a cafe. Let him sip his lemonade in content after having wrestled with the waiter until the latter had understood his order. And then what?

He asks for change of a five franc note, now valued at less than 40 cents. He is informed there is no change in the establishment.

The American rages. He is told rather politely to venture out and get some smaller currency.

Or, he might get his change in postage stamps, more or less sticky after their nap in the waiter's breast pocket.

Lack of paper money during the end of the war period forced France to use postage stamps to alleviate the shortage of small currency. It is a great stimulant to the careless letter writer to have his stamps so thrust upon him.

The chief difference between European and American work according to Mr. Kirchmayer, is that Americans employ what he calls the American dual system. "Use the machine but don't abuse the machine." By doing machine work on some purely repetitious unit of design, but doing hand-work in every other instance, the American craftsman can accomplish in five or six months what it would take his European fellow as many years to complete. Mr. Kirchmayer was very insistent about the necessity for careful original hand work. His workshop was full of interesting examples of elaborate carving, such as is often done separately and then pasted on, but which he had made out of a whole piece of wood. "That's honest work!" declared the artist.

Organ Case of Emanuel Church

Some of the most fascinating wood-carving done by Mr. Kirchmayer is to be found on the organ case of Emanuel Church in Baltimore, of which Waldemar Riteur was the architect. Twinning grapes and flowers, full of "spring" and what the students call "go," are in this elaborate and beautiful design. Particularly charming are the little cherubs with cymbals and pipes. The organ case of Emanuel is an example of Mr. Kirchmayer's work. Although he prefers to do ecclesiastical things he also does secular work for libraries, museums,

COLLEGE YELLS IN BRITAIN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the many misconceptions which the American student brings with him to English universities is the belief that the institution of the college yell does not exist in Great Britain. He goes to a Rugby match at Oxford, prepared, if an exceptional play is made, to hear some hand-clapping and perhaps a few ejaculations of "Well done!" What he hears is loud and vociferous cheering, continued with hardly a lull throughout each "half," and rising to a high pitch of enthusiasm when one side or the other makes an important gain. And when the game is over, he notes that husky voices among the undergraduates are as common as they are after an American intercollegiate contest.

It is true that the cheering at the older English universities is not organized. There are no yell leaders. Each man yells as it suits his fancy. There are no "rah rahs" given. Hand-clapping and shouts of "Well done!" are much in evidence. The favorite method of cheering, however, is the shouting of the name of the college of which the student is a member. Unison and Noise

If the match, for instance, is as it was this spring for the cup, between University College and Jesus College, the cheering will consist largely in shouting again and again, "Univ! Univ! Univ!" and "Jesus! Univ! Univ! Univ!" "Jagers! Jagers! Jagers!" ("Jagers" is Oxford slang for Jesus College). Considerable unison and noise is attained in the yelling of college names, the latter quality being increased by the use of rattles and other instruments which are pressed into service for the occasion.

It is, however, in the young universities that the college yell as it is known in America is to be found. The practice of yelling seems to be a comparatively recent one, most of the universities having adopted it in the last 20 years. But the yells themselves in many cases have no such youth. Experts trace the origin of some of them to ancient Welsh battle cries.

Glasgow's "Yell"

The college yell with which the students of Glasgow University cheered Mr. Asquith when he was campaigning for the Paisley seat in the House of Commons is one of this type. It is said to have been used as a war-cry at the Battle of Looe. The yell—with "Asquith" interpolated for the occasion—is as follows:

So La Sa Va, So La Sa Va,
Cora Bella, Cora Bella,
Ching, ching, chingo,
Asquith yoorra.

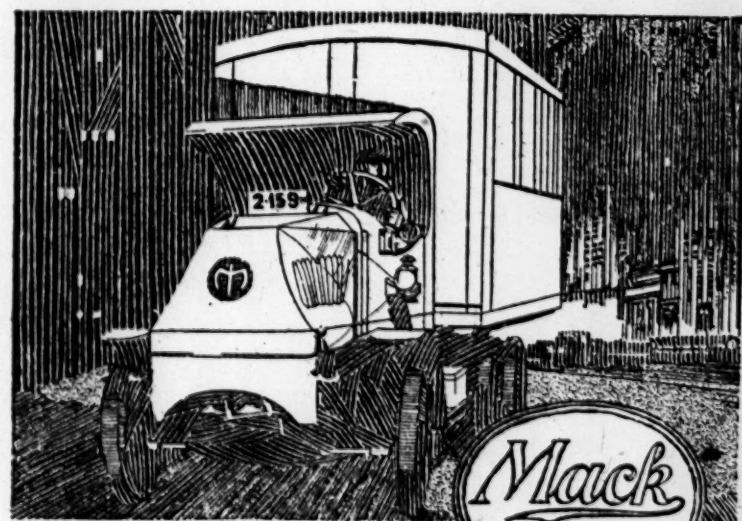
Yoorra, yoorra, yoorra.
When Mr. Asquith went to take his seat in Parliament, he was escorted by undergraduates of London University who acclaimed him with shouts of "We are the boys who make the noise." The yell seems to have been a creation of the moment. London University, perhaps because it is a scattered institution, has, as yet, no official yell.

Traces of Welsh

Another yell with traces of Welsh in it is that of University College in Cardiff. It begins with the familiar imitation of a rocket which is repeated three times. The rest of it is as follows:

(fff) Cardiff-ee, Cardiff-ee,
Cymru-o, Cymru-o,
Cardiff-ee, Cardiff-ee,
Cymru-o Cymru-o.

(with much spirit) Bant a hi, Bant a hi.



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(slower) Nawr te. Nawr te.
(stronger) Hip-rah! hip-rah, hip-rah.
Hurrah!

Lines five and six are Welsh. Translated in colloquial English, line five means "Let her rip," and line six "Now for it." The yell was adopted in 1904, except for the rocket imitation, which was added in 1912.

Leeds University has taken for its yell the war-cry of the Maoris of New Zealand, beginning "Komate, Komate," and ending with "Ake, ake, ake." According to a writer in the London Observer who has collected considerable data on English college yells, this slogan was introduced at Leeds by someone who had met the New Zealand Mounted Rifles during the South African war.

A Maori Cry

Its origin, she thinks, may be traced to the siege of the heavily fortified Gate Pa during the Maori war, when the Maori chief returned to the British officer in command of the besieging troops, the proud message which concluded with these words, "Ka whawhai tonu, ake, ake, ake." ("We shall fight on for ever and ever and ever.") The same yell was given by the Maori troops during the great war when they made their historic attack at Suvia Bay.

The origin of the yell of Armstrong College, Newcastle, is unknown. The words are:

Tally-ho gie! Tally-ho gie! Tally-ho gie!

Tara-rah! Tara-rah! Tara-rah!

Tiddle tiddle om—Pom! The war, it seems, has stunted the growth of the yell habit at Aberdeen College. Before the war the following was popular:

Ahek, ibek,
Goballin-a-ubeck, a goballin-a-ubeck,
Heerabeck, sheerabeck,
Goballin-a-ubeck, a goballin-a-ubeck,
Aaah.

This yell is traced to Dublin, although some Aberdeen men maintain that most of the yells used in Scottish universities come originally from South Africa or Australia.

The yell of Aberystwyth University College has a much more American flavor. Its meaning as well as its origin is lost in the mists of antiquity. It runs:

Ff, Hip, hip, hooray! Hip, hip, hooray! Hip, hip, hooray! ff staccato.
Boom! Wah! Rah! Boom! Wah! Rah! pp, Fesh! mabby! Fesh mabby! with spirit, Geeze, geeze, wagga, wagga, Geeze, geeze, wagga, wagga, pp, Ech mabby! f, Geeze, wagga! Crescendo, Staccato, Boom! Wah! Rah! ff, Phit! fff, Hooray!

Changes of Time

An interesting example of how yells change with time is shown by the slogan of Bangor University. Its yell when invented in 1904 was as follows:

Hip, Hip, Hurrah,
Hip, Hip, Hurrah,
Hip, Hip, Hurrah,
Bravo, Bravissimo,
Sis Boom, Tra,
Sis Boom, Tra,
Sis Boom, Tra,
(Slowly and resonantly)

Sibribu, Sibribu, Hallyboo, Yah!
Bango Boys, College Boys, Yah, Yah, Yah!

It now runs the same for the first four lines and then goes:

Sissimbra, Sissimbra, Sissimbra
Sibribu, Sibribu, Hallelujah,
College Boys, Bangor Boys,
Yah, Yah, Yah!

Manchester University has at present no official yell but a prize has been offered for one by the students union. Other British universities which are without official yells are Edinburgh, Birmingham, Sheffield, Bristol, Durham and Dublin.

ONE WRITER TO ANOTHER

(In Condolence)

I know the labor these few hundred

pages. Spell, I know the urge, the thrill, the

tedium. The sticky key, the clacking of

the type. The hope and pride of family and

friends; The joy bestowed by the accepting

letter. And grateful ease after accomplish-

ment; The too warm flattery of kind

acquaintances. . . .

The neat trim binding, too, and good

black print Took many skillful hands.

And yet, my poor dear friend, your

well-made book Is but the proof of wish and industry.

It lacks the informing spark of pulsing

life. Yet you will write another. And I, too,

Cannot resist the urge, though my

own ease I din with its futility.

Of making many books, the Preacher

said. There is no end, my friend, there is

no end.

"DARG"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Robert McLaren, M. P. for North Lanark, has been politely requested to speak English in the House of Commons. On this particular occasion he was giving evidence on the subject of mines, having been formerly inspector of mines. Mr. McLaren, good-humoredly replied to the interruption, saying he was sorry his accent should be so Scotch.

Sir Evan Jones, M. P., who was the next speaker, referred to the strange words made use of by Mr. McLaren, and said he failed to understand them. To a Daily Chronicle representative, Mr. McLaren afterward remarked that the actual word to cause astonishment was "darg." Instead of saying that a man does a day's work, Scottish miners speak of it as a day's "darg," he explained. "It is not a coined word, as Sir Evan Jones suggested—it has been in use in Scotland for a very long period. North of the Tweed we have a number of terms which you have not in England. For example, a Scottish miner never 'lifts his tools,' but always 'lifts his graith.'"

"Then they have taken a number of good Scottish words and altered them in the Mines Bill. Instead of 'pit-head's man' we find 'bankman,' 'justice man' becomes 'check-weigher,' and 'pit bottomer' is changed into 'on-setter below ground.'"

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THE SECRET OF STAMBOUL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Stamboul was always slow, quiet and sedate for so it becomes a Turkish city to be. Its houses are hidden behind high walls; windows are hidden by lattices; women hide themselves in the folds of their veils, and even thoughts are hidden under an impassive demeanor. To walk without haste, and to talk quietly and without gesticulation are rules of good behavior that all classes of the Turkish people observe.

Ahmed Riza, the well-known political leader once received me in the House of Parliament in a cabinet decked out with rich carpets; an Anatolian peasant talked with us seated on a mat on the floor of a village café on the shores of the Gulf of Ismid—and it was astonishing to see how exactly alike in their bearing toward foreigners were the politician and the peasant. Both displayed the same dignified politeness, the same calm affability, and yet behind it all I often thought I detected some ancient and invincible arrogance toward us poor Glaiours.

Political leaders, it is true, had acquired considerable skill in concealing this secular antagonism to those who were alien not so much by race as by religion. I happened to be living in Constantinople in 1911 and 1912 during the Turco-Italian war. At that time Europe was not so clearly and sharply divided as it is now into two irreconcilably hostile camps. Only the Italian Embassy was closed. All others were teeming with life, with that strange life of Near Eastern diplomacy which is so quaintly suggestive of romance. Every embassy was like a little court. The relations between the British, French and Russian and the German embassies were outwardly courteous enough, but under the surface there was a bitter struggle of ambitions and rivalries. Close observers remarked even then the exceptionally favorable position of the Germans. It was not without significance and purpose that the German Government had built a palace for its diplomats at the very highest point of the European quarter. The German Embassy was not merely an observation point giving an outlook over all the city and the islands and the sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus winding out to the Black Sea, where the Russians were then the masters. The building was a symbol of the exceptional influence and power of the Germans, and it seemed as though the big strong figure of the Ambassador himself, Marschall von Bieberstein, were an embodiment of this power.

The Young Turks But the Young Turks had not yet shown their hand. They were still friendly to all alike in accordance with the ancient tradition of Ottoman diplomacy which sought equilibrium in the rivalry of the powers. There was the imperturbable Talat, for instance, who by good fortune and strength of character had risen from the post of a minor postal official to be a minister. A real Turk, not too scrupulous as to means and methods, full of patriotic hatred for the foreigner—he concealed his feelings under a smile of impersonal politeness, and at times even deigned to converse with us journalists. His colleague, Djavid Bey, a Salonika Jew or Donme, belonging, that is, to a sect that some centuries ago adopted Islam, displayed all the vivacity of his race. One of the smartest financiers among the Young Turks, he had greater attitude than others in dealing with Europeans, and perhaps he really liked such intercourse better than they. Ahmed Riza, who had spent many years in exile in Paris; Hussein Djahid, a brilliant publicist and editor of the Young Turk organ "Tanin"; even the talented woman novelist, Halide Edib, who had been educated in an American college—they all liked to talk of their respect for European culture and for cultured Europeans. And yet in all this talk one had the impression of some lurking reserve, something taciturn and alert.

Mosque Teaching In Stamboul this impression was more clearly marked, especially in the watchful eyes of the dignified old imams. In the heart of Stamboul, near the Blacherni where once stood the sumptuous palaces of the Byzantine emperors, there stands a fine big mosque, the Fatih-Djami. It was the citadel of militant Muhammadanism. Here the old imams in white and green turbans sat on high cushions and taught the young theological students or sofas who in picturesque array squatted around the teacher on the floor. There were always several such groups. The mosque was a kind of university in which every professor had a corner for his lecture room. The old men taught the wisdom of the Koran, but at the same time instilled into their pupils fierce religious intolerance. Beneath vaulted roofs covered with arabesques, in the cool gray spaces of the mosque the speech of political passion not infrequently mingled with the majestic tones of prayer. The Young Turks who were accused by the Conservatives of contempt for tradition had to pay very close attention to the whisperings and murmurings of the mosque. They regarded the Fatih with some misgiving for at times there would gather in its spacious courtyard under the broad shadow of the planes an angry crowd that threatened to overthrow the government for its policy of flirting with Europeans.

I remember Halide Edib, the George Sand of awakening Turkey, saying to me bitterly: "If I were to walk in the street un veiled the mullahs from the Fatih would simply kill me. And the court would acquit them." If some chance tourist entered the mosque, Baedeker in hand, and



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

Turkish leader protesting to the people of Stamboul against the division of the Ottoman Empire by the Allies

glanced round the grim walls with their rare and unintelligible inscriptions he might, if he were a keen observer, note the unfriendly sidelong glances of the faithful piously reclining on the thin mats. There was nothing demonstrative in the attitude, but nowhere was the foreigner so distinctly made to feel his isolation as in this center of intransigent Muhammadanism.

The Change at the Fatih

But now all the traffic around the Fatih is still. When I went there this spring I saw not a single teacher, not one pupil in the mosque, only a few worshippers mumbling their prayers. In the courtyard were half-naked little gypsies curiously watching some firemen who with the clumsiness of novices were learning fire brigade movements à la française. The courtyard of the mosque seemed to have become a banal city square. Some light has faded, something has gone out of Stamboul. Or perhaps it is hidden, perhaps it has gone away back to Asia, to those mountains where Turkish patriots, unsubmitting to the stern will of the conquering powers, have gathered a new Ottoman army. In the watchwords and the temper of this army there is much of the old stubborn Muhammadan spirit that recalls the kinship of these troops with the turban bearers of ancient Turkey.

How deep must be the change brought about in Turkey by war and defeat if a national movement or-

gards and its tinkling fountains, the bright expressive gray-green eyes of Halide Edib can now fearlessly meet those of her comrades in political work. And I should not be surprised if some dignified imam from Fatih-Djami were to discuss with her how most surely to inspire Turkish youths and maidens with the spirit of militant nationalism.

How will this end? Will they create a strong and healthy movement in which the Turkish people will combine to reestablish the State? Or has the Turkish State forever crumbled to dust? Who knows? In any case it is not in Constantinople that the enfeebled pulse of Turkish life is beating now.

ARGENTINA ASKS HELP ON SHIP PROBLEM

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Officials of the Argentine Government have been asked by the United States Embassy here to propose a solution of the problem presented by the American sailing ship Edward Sewall, sailing from Port Arthur, Texas, which has been indefinitely tied up here as a result of a conflict between the ship workers' union and immigration authorities.

While the vessel was undergoing repairs at a shipyard here, six members of the crew demanded their dis-

SOCIALISTS SECOND WORKERS' ATTITUDE

National Committee Commends Protest of European Labor Against Entering War With Poland Against the Bolsheviks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Commendation of Labor in England, France, Italy and Germany for its attitude in protest against their countries again entering into war, and an expression of regret that American Labor has not taken action similar to that of the workers in other countries, is expressed in a statement issued by the national executive committee of the Socialist Party from their headquarters here.

The statement follows: "The national executive committee of the Socialist Party joins with the militant sections of the working class movements in France, Italy, England and Germany in protest against the imperialistic allied powers in bringing the world dangerously near another bloody struggle. Saving the

Poles, kept secret by Lloyd George until exposed in the London Labor paper, the Daily Herald, show that Russia has no aims against Poland that are inconsistent with her independence.

Imperialism Menace

"Allied imperialism has again been exposed as a menace to the peace of Europe and the world. We rejoice that the German workers have refused to permit the transport of troops and munitions across German territory. We rejoice that the British and French workers stand ready to invoke a general strike, if allied capitalism decides on another war in the East. We rejoice that the Italian workers have forced their government to seek peace with Russia.

"In solidarity with the workers of these countries, the Socialist Party of the United States, representing the class-conscious workers of the nation, send greetings of unity. We only regret that the official Labor movement of the United States is so backward in understanding its international duty in this crisis that it raises no voice in protest against the sinister intrigues of allied imperialism. Its shameful neglect of its duty will only spur the Socialists of America to renewed activity in awakening the working class to the need of common action in sympathy with our European brotherhood.

"Long live the solidarity of the workers in Europe and America! "May this solidarity girdle the earth with Socialist republics, and put an end to militarism, capitalism and imperialism, the triple enemies of the workers everywhere."

Supplying Poland Condemned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Local headquarters of the I. W. W. has announced that any longshoremen or other members who help to load ships with supplies for the Polish armies or General Wrangel will be subject to expulsion from the organization. R. B. Pelter, secretary of the local I. W. W. has received word from Thomas Whitehead, general secretary, that the Philadelphia branch of the Marine Transport Workers Union has been expelled for working on ships loading supplies for General Wrangel.

UNION PRINTERS AT ALBANY CONVENTION

ALBANY, New York.—The International Typographical Union in convention here yesterday chose Quebec for the 1921 convention. The monthly per capita tax for the maintenance of the Union Printers Home in Colorado Springs, Colorado, will be increased from 20 to 30 cents under an amendment to the laws which was approved by the convention.

The report of the secretary-treasurer, also approved yesterday, showed the membership to be 74,719. Total earnings for the year ending May 31 last, the report showed, were \$32,130,091, an increase of 40 per cent over the previous year. The organization's total assets on July 31 last were \$1,966,903.

Russians Victims "The Russian Government of peasants and workers is clearly the victim of Polish aggressions. The Soviet armies fell back for many weeks after the first advances into Russian territory. They were reluctant to spill the blood of Polish workers and peasants conscripted by the Polish Government. The allied powers acquiesced in the Polish raid and aided the Polish armies with war material and technical assistance. Western capitalists, saw in this last attack on Russia a bare hope of the overthrow of the Russian Soviets."

"But the Russian giant rose and hurled the Polish vassals back to the very gates of the Polish capital. Alarmed at the prospects of the overthrow of the Polish landowners and militarists, the allied powers were apparently ready to plunge us into another bloody war. The generous terms of peace made by the Soviet power to

McGILL HONORS BRITISH PRESSMEN

Canadian University Confers Degree Upon Distinguished Delegates to Imperial Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Brilliance marked the special convocation of McGill University when the honorary degree of LL.D. was recently conferred upon four of the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference—Viscount Burnham and Sir Henry Brittain, British delegates; R. S. Ward Jackson, of Johannesburg, South Africa, and Thomas Wilson Leys, of Auckland, New Zealand. The ceremony was carried out with a wealth of academic ceremony and color. Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, the new principal of McGill—and former commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces in France and Flanders—appeared in this official capacity for the first time, with the full representation of the faculties and governors, wearing their scarlet robes of office.

Value of Journalism

Sir Arthur expressed his pleasure that, as a soldier who had fought side by side with so many men of the Empire, it was now his duty to honor the men who controlled the public opinion of the Empire. He expressed gratification that at last the universities were recognizing the value of the profession of journalism, and especially that McGill, as Canada's premier university, should take the lead in imprinting on the public mind the university's appreciation of the services to the Empire of the fourth estate.

"It is a very great honor that has been paid us," said Lord Burnham in returning thanks, "and may I add that our appreciation of it is enhanced by the fact that it has been presented by one who today is performing the first great public function in his new capacity as principal of McGill. In Sir Arthur Currie we recognize a man who has been a famous captain in the great war for human progress, and whom we now salute as equally a master of the arts of peace as he has proved himself a master in the arts of war."

Elasticity Praised

Today, said Lord Burnham, the Empire press delegates were in real touch with the university ideal, and the universities were the places where above all things truth was sought, without regard to place or profit. To the teachers of McGill, Lord Burnham said that the journalists were working in the quarries and getting the raw materials, which later on were put to splendid use in the universities. "We are the unskilled laborers, and you are the skilled artificers of knowledge. I see coming a generation of university-trained men ready to give assistance to every grade and rank of the great profession to which the teachers belong, and I hope that the universities of the Empire will come up to the alignment of that great hope in knowledge and efficiency."

"I do not want to see the same form of standards, because I value elasticity as the secret of university growth and development, but I want an equivalent of forms and standards. Then I hope that our universities will not only be the real fountain head of our educational system, but the working head, and that they will lead the various nations of the British Empire in the path of progress and knowledge, teaching the grandeur not of generalities, but of the general ideas which should animate mankind if we are not to fall back into chaos, as sometimes today seems too likely.

"It is to the universities we must trust for that light and leading for that future, which I feel sure is in store for our empire, with the gradual advance for the men and women of our British domains, that they may reach the highest plane of knowledge and efficiency, as citizens of what is, and is destined to be, with the glories of the great war behind us, the greatest commonwealth of free nations this world has ever known."

Economic Fallacies "We are facing very serious world problems today," said T. W. Leys, of New Zealand. "Our entire civilization, the result of centuries of effort and progress, is menaced by a wild outburst of anarchism. It must be clear to every thinking mind that a submerging wave of Bolshevism would leave mankind very much worse off than it has ever been. It is one of the functions of our universities to expose economic fallacies, and it is not sufficient to expose such errors as the stunted limitation of output or to denounce the doctrine of destruction, but they should also throw a few moonbeams on the lunacy of the idle rich—a task which one of McGill's gifted professors (Dr. Stephen Leacock) has been essaying in a richly humorous

manner which, while inculcating serious ideas has added to the gaiety of nations.

"I am not at all disposed to take a pessimistic view of the future, especially that of the British Empire. Here, we find the sons of our empire gathered from the four corners of the globe to show that they still regard our British civilization and national life and the British destiny as something well worth the sacrifice of both life and fortune, as so many of us experienced during the war. We cannot doubt for a moment that those sacrifices were in vain. We cannot doubt that the lofty patriotism which inspired such sacrifices and the sense of unity and brotherhood which has brought us members of the Empire Press Union to this country will form the sure foundation of a yet greater empire in the future—an empire capable of infinite expansion a bulwark to the nations of the world, mighty, glorious, free and indestructible."

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY ADDS NEW BRANCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy is to become a part of the University of Chicago at the close of the summer session of the training institution which was founded by Dr. Graham Taylor. Announcement is made by the University of Chicago that the school will reopen in the fall as a part of the University, with Professor Leon Carroll Marshall at its head as dean of social service administration.

The school was founded to meet the need for trained social, civic and industrial workers, and has helped to prepare nearly 3000 men and women for such service. Miss Jane Addams, Julia C. Lathrop, Prof. Charles R. Henderson, Sopponisha P. Breckinridge and Edith Abbott have been associated in conducting the school. The Russell Sage Foundation of New York furnished means for the establishment of a department of social investigation, and other contributions have been made by individuals for the upkeep of the school, but the chief financial burden rested with Dr. Taylor and his associates.

Quarters of the school were in the downtown loop district until Charles R. Crane donated his former residence in South Michigan Avenue, which has been the home of the school for the past five years.

REPUBLICANS SEEK \$700,000 IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Plans for the collection of \$700,000, which is to be Chicago's quota of the Republican national campaign fund, was started yesterday at a meeting in the Union League Club, when Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican national committee, explained to the workers how to make the collections. It is announced from the headquarters of Fred W. Upham, who has charge of the drive in Chicago, that no subscription of more than \$1000 will be received, and that no corporation will be allowed to contribute.

CABLE SHIP LEAVES

MIAMI, Florida.—The British cable ship Colonia, which had been chartered to lay a cable from Barbados to Miami, and which was not permitted inside the three-mile limit here, has sailed for an unannounced destination, it was announced yesterday at the office of the British vice-consul.

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THEY'RE fashionable—they're practical—they're attractive!

Fibre and Silk Sweaters—jet black—excellent qualities—latest models. Women's and Misses' sizes. EXTRA SIZES included—

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Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

Pleasure boats line the banks of the Bosphorus

ganized in the old Anatolian provinces has united in its ranks men and women who not long ago were open enemies!

Halide Edib, the woman who seemed to be the very embodiment of the Turkish reform movement, who so passionately assured me that the Muhammadan religion was one of the chief impediments to the progress of her people, and that, in the spirit of Voltaire's "Eclusez l'infame," she had made it one of her life tasks to fight down the religious prejudices and intolerance that prevented the spread of European civilization—the same Halide has escaped from Constantinople to Brussels, the old Turkish capital, where she has placed her talent as a speaker and a writer at the service of the new national movement.

During the war much has changed in the realm of the Padishah. To me one of the most startling signs of change was that the wind of war had whisked away the jealous black veil from the faces of the Turkish women. The Turkish woman now walks abroad with 'ce unveiled. Her face is still marked by an expression of restraint and reserve. As before there is in her eyes even of pretty young woman a meditative look. Clearly the mentality of the recluse still dominates in the character of Turkish women.

Yonder in picturesque Brussels with its palaces of colored tiles, its old

charges, which the captain conceded, after taking up the matter with the American consulate. Immigration authorities refused to permit the men to enter the country, basing their action upon the law enacted to prevent the entrance of undesirable who have taken passage on ships as sailors. They threatened to fine the ship \$1000 if the men were released, but the sailors applied to the ship workers' union, which supported them and declared a boycott on the repair work being done until the captain sent the men ashore. As a result the ship cannot sail without repairs, and the captain is unable to discharge the men.

UNSETTLED STATE OF AFFAIRS IN SAMOA

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Removal of Commander W. J. Terhune as naval Governor of American Samoa, recently reported in Washington advices, followed demands from officers and natives of Samoa for an official inquiry into the administration of the islands, according to advices from Samoa. Since June there have been demonstrations against the administration of justice and civil affairs culminating in a rock fight between natives and sailors and the stoning of the Governor's residence.

junker set of Poland against deserved defeat at the hands of Russia would bring no relief to the suffering masses of Europe. It would only strengthen the French banks and investors in the Baltic States, and sustain the Polish Government of landowners in its greed for more territory.

Russians Victims

"The Russian Government of peasants and workers is clearly the victim of Polish aggressions. The Soviet armies fell back for many weeks after the first advances into Russian territory. They were reluctant to spill the blood of Polish workers and peasants conscripted by the Polish Government. The allied powers acquiesced in the Polish raid and aided the Polish armies with war material and technical assistance. Western capitalists, saw in this last attack on Russia a bare hope of the overthrow of the Russian Soviets."

"But the Russian giant rose and hurled the Polish vassals back to the very gates of the Polish capital. Alarmed at the prospects of the overthrow of the Polish landowners and militarists, the allied powers were apparently ready to plunge us into another bloody war. The generous terms of peace made by the Soviet power to

PANAMA PULP FOR THE UNITED STATES

Government Grants an American Forest Land for Experiment With Horary Wood for Paper Pulp to Increase Supply

By special correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Republic of Panama.—The Panama Government has granted a concession of 2500 acres of land to an American, for the purpose of enabling him to make an experimental demonstration of the adaptability of horary wood for the manufacture of paper pulp. The present scarcity of newspaper print is stimulating investigation of possible raw material in the tropics. Horary wood is one of many tropical plants from which pulp wood may be obtained, but the fundamental difficulty of the tropics as a source of raw material lies in the fact that homogeneous areas of vegetation are rare there. There are almost no solid forests of one type of tree, such as the spruce or white pine forests of the extreme north, or the long-leaf yellow pine of the subtropics, etc. One will find growing in a typical acre of tropical soil a large variety of big and little trees, no one of which predominates. The possible exception to this rule is that of the mangrove, which deserves much more investigation for its possible economic uses than it has had, including its suitability for pulp.

Sources of Supply

Among the plants in the tropics from which paper may be made the most important, besides horary, are balsa (Ochroma Lagopus), ceiba (Bombax), quipo (Cavanillesia), the Cabuyas, besides the stalks of the banana, and of certain wild plants more or less akin to the banana family. Paper pulp could also be made from the pith of certain palms.

The important question in this matter is the extent to which any of these plants occur in sufficient quantities in reasonably close proximity to facilitate their exploitation. Another point, and one worthy of thorough and immediate investigation, is whether a composite pulp could be made from the wood or fiber of several of these plants which would serve the purpose.

The soft white stalk of the banana has been known to be a possible source of pulp for many years. The banana stalk will produce two tons of dry pulp per acre, excluding the green leaves and outer sheathing. Such immense plantations as those maintained by the United Fruit Company might be a possible source of this material.

Sugar cane is one of the most important possible new sources of paper pulp and is one peculiarly potential in Central America, whose topography is productive of numerous water powers, and the sugar-cane megass could be released from its duty as fuel in large part by the development of electrical power in those regions. Sugar-cane megass will make paper; this has already been established beyond dispute. With sugar and pulp both at their terrific prices, this possibility is not one to be lightly dismissed. A yield of five tons of dry megass per acre may be counted upon on good cane land.

Attitude of Manufacturers

It is said that the big northwestern pulp producers are by no means favorable to the development of tropical sources of material. Patented processes controlled by them render the development of new pulp industries difficult anywhere, but these patents are not taken out in many Central American countries, and the field is, therefore, an open one at present. The Venezuelan Government has its own paper factory, and there is a strong disposition in Latin-American countries to do everything possible to free themselves from the high prices of all sorts of paper which they have been paying. Panama hopes that this new venture will lead, not merely to the exploitation of raw material for paper pulp, but eventually to the manufacture of several grades of paper in Panama, under the conditions free from the control exercised at present by the big producers.

SUGAR AT CUT RATE IN COMBINATION SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Sugar at \$4.50 per hundred pounds of flour at \$7.95 per barrel are being offered to patrons of a Chicago mail order grocery while retailers throughout the city are asking 27 and 28 cents per pound for sugar. The flour which is being sold by the mail order concern is made from North Dakota hard wheat, and manufactured in Nebraska, according to one of the officials of the concern, and the sugar is of the best cane variety.

By means of combination orders with assortments of various groceries the firm is able to undercut their competitors in the regular retail field. With the first order filled for each customer they include their catalogue, from which further orders may be made. Their advertisement refers the prospective customer to one of the reliable old banking firms of the city to vouch for their dependability, and satisfaction is guaranteed or money refunded.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED IN INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That India is on the threshold of an industrial awakening, with great opportunities for American manufacturers, was declared by Phil Norton, vice-president

and general manager of Cama Norton & Co., East India traders, who sailed yesterday on the S. S. Imperator, on his way to India.

"American manufacturers have too long taken for granted that they could do no business with India because of distance and other obstacles," said Mr. Norton. "The British desire American business operations in India. The bugaboo of insurmountable obstacles has been overcome by those willing to reach a better understanding of the religious and social conditions of the Indian people. Such a knowledge is indispensable to trade with India. The ground work for developing Indian industry has already been done. A rich country with a population of 315,000,000 is about to enter into an industrial era. The favorable moment is now and I, as an American, have been urged by prominent British traders to encourage other business men to enter into the task of developing that great country as fast as possible. The British feel that the country should not be retarded by the slower development which would result from British control solely."

ERROR IN COUNT OF CENSUS DENIED

Bureau in Washington Answers Boston Attack—Decline in Immigration Blamed for Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Census Bureau, in replying to the assertion of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Committee that the enumeration of Boston in 1920 was defective, says that an analysis of the figures from former censuses and comparison with recent census figures indicates that no considerable part of the population was missed, and that the census total for 1920 was as great as could be expected with the decline in immigration.

The committee claimed that because of the government's anti-Red activities many foreigners had purposely withheld their names. It also asserted that questionnaires responded to by some 4000 residents of Boston employed in eight of the largest retail store establishments showed that 6.6 were confident that they had not been enumerated.

The Census Bureau states that a considerable proportion of the names of these persons has been found on the official returns for the addresses given. Many had changed their address between January 1 and the time of the committee's canvass.

The proportion of children of school age to the total population as given by the census figures and explained by the number of young men beyond school age during 1915-20 who went into military or naval service and the numbers of other persons beyond school age who left to obtain employment in munitions and other industrial plants.

For the same reason the number of absentee families represented by the poll has possibly been greater in the last five years than during earlier years.

The financial, commercial and industrial activities for which great increases are claimed do not indicate under-enumeration, says the Census Bureau report, since the growth is due, not to increased population of Boston, but to the much greater increases in the population of the areas just beyond the municipal limits, the residents of which transact most of their business in Boston.

The statement concludes: "After careful consideration of the committee's report, the Bureau of the Census sees no reason whatever to modify its belief that the enumeration of Boston was substantially complete, and that the work was performed with as great a degree of thoroughness and accuracy as at former censuses."

MR. HARDING URGES PROTECTIVE TARIFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MARION, Ohio.—Warren G. Harding, Republican presidential nominee, declared yesterday that the Republican policy of protective tariff will stand between American producers and foreign importations, should he be elected President. "American markets cannot be systematically surrendered to foreign producers, however kindly we may feel toward our allies," he wired Frank P. Flint, United States Senator from California, in response to a telegram stating that southern California lemon growers are suffering severely from importation of low tariff Sicilian lemons. Senator Flint said that 15,000 California fruit growers are looking to the Republican presidential candidate for hope of relief from the threatening state of affairs.

"The conditions that your industry face are precisely those that many others do now or will later confront unless proper protection is given in view of the extraordinary conditions in the commercial world," the nominee said in his reply.

"The Republican policy of giving first attention to American interests rather than to those of other continents, will insure against disaster to industries situated as is this one. To such a policy I gladly subscribe."

RAWLINGS AGNEW & LANG
Men's Clothing—Furnishings and Hats
Our Monday Specials Afford Uncommon Values—Watch for them

SHOPPING AROUND CUTS HIGH PRICES

Such Action by the People Encourages Lowering Costs Says Massachusetts Commissioner on Necessaries of Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In its report on living costs, the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life holds that the consumers can do a great deal to bring down living costs by "shopping around," encouraging dealers who undersell their competitors and in general seeking the best possible value for their money.

Many efforts have been made to show that workmen and the general public have been spending lavishly and without much thought. It has also been contended that wage earners have been receiving "high wages," and buying luxuries. While no doubt this has some truth in it, the propaganda as a whole has been discredited by official figures which show that wages have not advanced to the same extent that living costs have gone up, and by the eagerness of the public to buy army food supplies, for which, according to one official who sought to keep it off the market in order that it might be turned over to large corporations, "there would not be much demand because it was not attractively boxed."

Army food sales were highly successful and direct sales by farmers to city consumers, at open-air markets, have been increasingly so. Moreover, the reluctance of the public to buy clothing, shoes and similar articles at inflated prices, once profiteering became so gross that excuses no longer could be made for it, developed into so effective a boycott that some measure of concession was made.

It is true that some standard articles are sold at widely varying prices in different stores. Bread, for example, may be 17 or 18 cents, or even more, though of the same make. The same kind of gasoline may be quoted by different garages at 33 to 35 cents. Sugar ranges from 22 to 28 cents. All these are standard articles; and probably the principal reason why such variations are possible is the general opinion that as they are standard a standard price would probably prevail, in which case purchases would best be made at the nearest place. Again, carfare is now a considerable item, and must be considered in marketing.

Ignorance as to prices elsewhere probably leads many persons to continue trading with stores they have long patronized and which, in pre-war days, may have sold as cheaply as any. Where that exists it can be corrected by watching prices elsewhere.

The chief encouragement to the profiteer probably comes from that portion of the public which will continue dealing with a known profiteer, from a mistaken idea that social position depends on indifference to expenses. In Washington, District of Columbia, during the war, the Food Administration closed a restaurant for three days because of its exorbitant prices, and only allowed it to reopen when the prices were reduced. Yet many persons continued to patronize the place, even though its intentions had been made clear enough.

Another factor in keeping prices high is the apprehension customers feel that reduced prices mean unsalable or inferior goods—an apprehension too often justified. The consumer is not able to judge the quality of clothing or shoes at sight, and must to a considerable extent rely on estimates. Even where he is offered a bargain, he may so often have lost by buying at low prices that he is suspicious, and buys more expensive goods of no more value.

APPEALS FOR FARM LABOR DISCOUNTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—No laborers for the harvest fields of South and North Dakota have been sent from Chicago by the United States employment bureau here for 10 days, owing to reports of a depressed labor market in those districts, stated W. C. Starkey, chief clerk of the bureau, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here this week. His statement is a contradiction of the appeals from farmers which have been coming from the wheat fields.

"The laborers move north with the advance of the wheat crop," said Mr. Starkey. "In the districts just ahead

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of the army of harvesters, the farmers send out cries for the help they will need when their crop is ready. By that time the army which they should have waited for, is upon them, swelled by the reinforcements in answer to their premature appeals.

"The farmers are keeping up their cries for help through a natural business desire to get enough men in the district to depress wages," he declared. "But there are hundreds of former service men up there now, begging for jobs. Harvest hands were getting \$6 a day at first, but the hue and cry raised in all the big cities of the United States has sent such a flood of men into those fields that wages have dropped to \$3.50 for a 10-hour day, and pitching bundles of wheat is the hardest kind of labor."

PRINT PAPER MILLS TIED UP

Lack of Transportation Facilities May Lead to the Suspension of Many Newspapers

NEW YORK, New York.—Many newspapers will have to suspend publication, because production and shipment of print paper must cease, unless the Interstate Commerce Commission modifies its priority orders in allotting coal and wood cars, Philip T. Dodge, president of the International Paper Company, declared here yesterday.

In a letter appealing to the commission for consideration of paper mills' needs for rail equipment to deliver their fuel and pulp wood, Mr. Dodge said that more than 400 newspapers of the United States directly dependent on the International Paper Company for their paper stock now "are living from hand to mouth."

"There is no accumulation of paper," Mr. Dodge said. "The newspapers are using paper daily as they receive it. There is no immediate shortage of pulp wood for our supplies. We have stocks for several months ahead piled up along railroads, with men waiting to load it into cars. Rolling stock is all that is needed to get it to the mills. Coal cars must be allocated to us to bring us fuel to run the mills. The plants at Berlin and Franklin, New Hampshire, Niagara Falls, Piercefield, and Brownville, New York, Bellows Falls, and Wilder, Vermont, and Orono, Maine, will have to shut down if cars are not sent us soon."

POSTMEN PROTEST OFFICIAL RULING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The William L. Harris Post, American Legion, composed of post-office employees of the Boston district, yesterday submitted to state officials of the organization a claim that, under the operation of a new classification rule for the Post Office Department, men who fought in the world war, when being appointed to permanent places, are being penalized from \$100 to \$200 a year in salary because of their absence with the army or navy. Action is asked of the coming state and national convention of the legion.

Members of the Massachusetts state executive board of the American Legion unanimously agreed to extend, through the aid of the national body, efforts in behalf of the postal men of every section of the country.

COMMISSIONERS OF IMMIGRATION CONFER

NEW YORK, New York.—Immigration commissioners of Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore conferred here yesterday with Anthony Ciminetti, Commissioner-General on the problems which are facing the immigration service. Chief among those problems, Mr. Ciminetti said, was the difficulty of keeping track of seamen entering American ports from foreign vessels. He pointed out that the task of inspecting these men before permitting them to enter the country, imposed on the immigration service by the Seamen's Act, made it necessary that all branches of the service should understand the particular problem of each port.

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PLEA FOR NEGROES OF UNITED STATES

Moorfield Storey, President of National Association for Advancement of Colored People, Tells of Their Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—"The problem of the South is to carry on within her body politic two separate races, equal in civil and political rights and nearly equal in numbers. She must carry those races in peace, for discord means ruin. She must carry them separately, for assimilation means debasement. She must carry them in equal justice, for to this she is pledged in honor and in gratitude. She must carry them even unto the end, for in human probability she will never be quit of either." Quoting the words of Henry W. Grady, Georgia's great orator, Moorfield Storey, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, makes these words the keynote of his address, read by Arthur B. Spingarn, vice-president of the association, at the eleventh annual conference of the association, held in this city.

"When the doctrine thus stated is recognized and applied throughout this country, the work of this association will have been done," he continues. "Equality in civil and political rights, 'equal justice' and that 'peace' which assures them the undisturbed enjoyment of their lives, their liberty and their property, except so far as either is taken by due process of law, are all that the colored people ask. But it must be understood that when Mr. Grady says 'we must carry them separately,' this cannot be interpreted as meaning that segregation which the Supreme Court of the United States has declared forbidden by the Constitution, or any separation inconsistent with 'equal and political rights' and 'equal justice' to all. The simple test is to be found in the Golden Rule which is the foundation of the Christianity that we all profess. We stand here to ask for what Grady asked—no more and no less."

"The people of the South are wont to speak of the 'Negro question' and to insist that it is for them to deal with. We of the North decline to be thus excluded from the national family. We recognize that the ancestors of us all, North and South alike, are responsible for the situation which confronts their children, and since we share this responsibility and are exposed to the dangers of the situation, we feel that it is the problem of the nation as a whole, and that we must help to deal with it. Our point of view may be different from yours. It has been for years, but we shall not advance by emphasizing our differences; we must try to reconcile them. Working in harmony we shall succeed, but dissension insures delay and invites disaster."

"Let us remind you first that the question before us is not a Negro question but a white man's question. The Negroes did not come to America of their own free will, but were captured and brought here by white men. They were held by white men for centuries as slaves, ignorant and degraded, 'with no rights which the white man was bound to respect.'"

"Let me recall to you what has happened in half a century. When the end of the war came in 1865 it found 4,000,000 chattels without education, without property, without experiences, turned naked into a hostile world, changed in a moment into men and citizens, with a freedom which many of them did not realize and with rights which they knew not how to exercise. Compare them with the 12,000,000 freemen who dwell in this country to-

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ZINC PRODUCTION FOR HALF-YEAR

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Stocks of zinc on hand at smelters in the United States June 30, 1920, were, according to the Geological Survey, 29,892 tons, compared with 36,793 January 1, 1920, and 59,651 tons a year ago. Production for the first half year was 251,065 tons from domestic and 7043 from foreign ores, compared with 210,241 tons for the last half and 255,502 tons for the first half of 1919. Apparent domestic consumption for the six months was 175,268 tons, compared with 164,463 for the last half and 159,901 for the first half of 1919. Secondary zinc produced by re-distributing zinc wastes totaled 12,474 tons. This added to the primary output gives the total of 270,582 tons, which consisted of 41,177 tons of high grade, 17,310 of intermediate grade, 37,917 of select and brass special grade, and 174,178 tons of prime western. Electrolytic zinc amounted to 24,935 tons compared with 3845 in the last half and 23,211 in the first half of 1919.

The output of English smelters was greatly curtailed by high operating charges, and continental furnaces were handicapped by high fuel costs. Belgium alone is steadily increasing the output of zinc smelters, with the production during the first half of 1920 of approximately 40,000 tons. At the rate at which her output has been increasing since the first of the year, Belgium's furnaces should be producing close to 14,000 tons a month or at approximately 80 per cent of the pre-war capacity by the end of 1920.

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MAKE-UP OF THE NEW CHINESE CABINET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The new Chinese Cabinet, announced by proclamation of the President of China on Wednesday, has been called to the State Department by the American legation in Peking. It is headed, as was announced a few days ago in The Christian Science Monitor, by Chin Yun-peng, who returns to his post as acting Premier and Minister of War, a progressive statesman in whom great confidence is reposed. Yen Hui-ching, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was educated in the United States, was formerly Minister to Germany and has served as Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs. Chow Tze-chi, who has been named as Minister of Finance, has been in foreign service for many years and was at one time chargé d'affaires in Washington.

The other appointees are: Sah Cheng-ping, Minister of the Navy; Chang Chih-tan, Minister of the Interior; Fan Yuan-lien, Minister of Education; Tung K'ang, Minister of Justice; Yen Kung-ch'ao, Minister of Communications; and Wang Nai-pen, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

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DOCKMEN'S STRIKE PRACTICALLY OVER

Truckmen on Coastwise Piers in New York Are Authorized to Return to Work—Settlement of Issue Believed Deferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—With the adoption of resolutions by the teamsters' and chauffeurs' unions authorizing the truckmen to go back to work on all lines of the coastwise piers, the longshoremen's strike is practically at an end.

Despite this vote a large number of the teamsters, on arriving at the piers yesterday and finding the longshoremen's strike still on, refused to return to work until that is settled.

It is believed that, although the truckmen have returned, the real fight between union and non-union labor has been merely deferred, and that when the present agreement with the deep sea longshoremen expires next month, demands will be made for a closed shop and increased wages. A friendly conference of both sides is expected to discuss the demands which the longshoremen are now drafting but it is believed that the steamship companies will refuse both higher wages and the closed shop. Meantime the longshoremen are saying that if their terms are not agreed to by October 1, they will inaugurate a strike that will tie up the whole port.

Although terms of the present settlement have not been made public, it is thought that the recent ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission granting increased fares has made it possible for the steamship companies to raise the wages somewhat. They say, however, that the peak has been reached and that they cannot add more to freight rates, which would be necessary were wages to be increased again.

"This arrangement now makes it possible for union truckmen to handle freight for all steamship lines, including the four coastwise lines—the Morgan, Mallory, Clyde and Savannah Lines—regardless of destination," said James J. Riordan, president of the United States Trucking Corporation, in a statement.

SPAIN ORGANIZES TANGIER CAMPAIGN

Now That Most Influential Men in State Are Backing the Pro-Tangier Movement, People Abroad Should Take Note

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—The pro-Tangier campaign is undergoing a process of rapid intensification, and the conviction increases that the time for settlement is not far distant and also that when it comes there may be serious difficulties as between Spain and France. Some of the newspapers are blaming the government for having so easily consented to a renewal of the loan to France, even though for a much shorter period than France desired, without attempting some sort of an understanding as to various difficult questions of policy and ascertaining whether the two nations were to proceed in the future as sincere friends or otherwise.

In view of the fact that some of the most important elements in the State are now backing up this pro-Tangier campaign, it is necessary for people and politicians abroad to take note of it and the arguments that are being used. Spain has a suspicion that there are secret movements in favor of France in this matter, and there can be no doubt that she will not submit quietly to a deprivation of what she considers to be on every ground her absolute rights. The opening of the new campaign against the rebel Moors serves to intensify the feeling.

The latest manifestation has been a big meeting held under the auspices of the African League in the Central Theater, the object, according to the announcement, being "the defense of the rights of Spain to the possession of Tangier." Various bright lights of politics, the army, and navy, were present. There were General Milans del Bosch, General Aznar, General Munoz Gago, General Turme, Mr. Ossorio Gallardo, Mr. Golcochea, and many deputies and other persons of some public importance.

Rights Should Not Be Ceded

The first speaker was the Marques de la Viesca, who was very energetic in his arguments. He said that Spain had given way to France on the question of the Ugera Valley, and in 1914 had also given way on various points for the sake of preserving the most cordial relations, but in the matter of the problem of Tangier she had come to the firm decision not to cede any of her rights. If Tangier were not Spanish then there would always be the result of which would be that there would be continual friction with a country with which they desired to preserve the most brotherly relations.

If Tangier were not Spanish then Spain would have to give up that territory, and as a consequence she would find herself, as it were, between two Frances, the real France in the north and French Morocco in the south, a situation which would threaten the immediate loss of her political and economic independence. The French Government should meditate upon the dangers of a diplomatic policy which in its want of knowledge and appreciation of the interests of peoples was liable to cause a break in friendly relations.

Respect for France

Alvaro de Albornoz, a former Republican deputy and well-known writer, spoke with warmth and adopted a common preamble in declaring his love of France and in general his strong pro-French sentiments. "After my own country," said he, "I have always loved France for its deep social feeling, for its culture, for the prudence of its democracy, foremost of the world. When the German guns were directed at Paris I was heart and soul on the side of France as a son of that liberal culture. By all this I mean to signify that this act of mine bears no suggestion of hostility to the sister nation. It is an act of patriotism that responds to the traditions of the Spanish republican party."

Perhaps there are Republicans who ask for the abandonment of our enterprise in Morocco. That would be an inconceivable renunciation. Spain has a cultural mission in Morocco. When the Belgian Socialists brought up the problem of the Congo, Mr. Vandervelde opposed himself to those who asked for its abandonment, although the Congo was only a colony for the Belgians and not a veritable frontier, as Morocco is for Spain. Tangier must be Spanish. There are historic reasons for her being so—she has already been Spanish twice; there are geographical reasons—she is next to us; there are reasons of a social character—the predominance of Castilian and of the Spanish character; there are judicial reasons—it was handed over to Spain in the treaty of 1906 and is enclosed

in the Spanish zone; there are also political and military reasons—France with Tangier would have the key to the Mediterranean. If any great power should take possession of Tangier there would be danger not only for the independence of Spain but for the liberty of the world!

A Question of Honor

Mr. Sala, chief of the National Monarchic Union of Catalonia, pressed the case further, saying that the Catalonians, like the rest of the Spaniards, felt that the problem of Tangier was one of integrity and national honor. Tangier for Spain was a question of security and national independence, and the Espafiolization of Tangier was a matter of great concern and advantage to the African city itself. Internationalization was opposed to its development. The projected harbor works and every scheme for improvement were nullified while this international régime continued, and Tangier under this régime would always be a center of contraband and insurrection.

According to Francos Rodriguez, former Cabinet Minister, Tangier is the veritable image of many Andalusian towns. There indeed was the veritable Spanish feeling, but there also were propagated perfidy and treason which were spread among the Spanish soldiers. It was essential that a center of such effort inimical to Spain should be extinguished. Tangier, the great port of entry to the Spanish zone, could not, declared Mr. Rodriguez, remain in the hands of another nation. The government should know that it could count upon the public feeling throughout the country, while the latter should cease to regard the subject in any light manner, reminding itself that there is a legion of soldiers in Africa who are fighting for the honor of the country.

"Tangier for the Spaniards"

Alcala Zamora, another former Minister, suggested that every town in Spain ought to have an ideal, and that ideal for the present should be "Tangier for the Spaniards." The desire to possess Tangier did not arise from any bellicose feeling. It was simply a practical necessity. The problem was not one of enthusiasm; it was one of conviction and from that arose its strength. The apostles of this cause were penitents, rather than primitive believers.

The Marques de Piliars touched upon various points made in the speeches of the evening and spoke of the great importance of the gathering and the necessity of continuing and increasing the strength of this campaign. There was much enthusiasm, and a short consideration of the arguments advanced on this occasion and the people who advanced them indicates how the feeling on this subject is increasing in Spain.

DUBLIN SINN FEIN COURT HOLDS SITTING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Raids by military and police have been resumed in Dublin. In the early hours one morning about 400 to 500 military and police, with tanks and armored cars, raided the house of Philip Shanahan M.P. in Poley Street, searching it from roof to basement, but taking nothing away. At the same time another party of soldiers searched the Republican Drapery Stores and the Globe Hotel in Earl Street. Both premises were thoroughly searched and at the latter place two young men were arrested and taken to the Bridewell. The charges against them is unknown. Siroc jail was entered recently by about 100 armed men, who broke open the huge and massive outer door with crowbars, covered the night watchman with revolvers and ordered him to lead them to the cells. He was then made to face the wall, where two armed men kept him until Frank Carty's cell was broken into and the prisoner released. The attackers then beat a hasty retreat and when the alarm was given to the governor by the night watchman, no trace of them could be discovered, either by the jail officials or by the police whose barracks are close by.

Carty was recently elected to be a member of the Sligo Council, and was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in an assault on Mrs. Perceval during a recent raid for arms at Temple House. It had just been decided by the authorities to have him tried at the coming Assizes in Derry. The first Dublin Sinn Fein Court sat recently in the County Council premises, and was presided over by a barrister. In the suit to be tried the plaintiff claimed a farm owned by his family for 200 years, but which had recently been sold to meet the costs of litigation incurred some time ago in various lawsuits. Both parties were professionally represented, and the evidence of several witnesses having been heard, the arbitrator decided in favor of the defendant who, he said, was entitled to peaceable possession of the farm, and that his character had been completely cleared of the charge of land grabbing.

MILITARY TRAINING IN NEW ZEALAND

Scheme of Universal Training Containing Lessons of War Is Prepared and Only Awaits Approval to Become Operative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—"A year or 18 months ago I thought that we might be able to cut down defense expenditure and depend upon the League of Nations," said the Hon. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, in the course of a speech in Wellington. "But I don't like the look of things today."

"We see two of the most powerful nations in the world, one outside the League and the other a member of the League, building some of the biggest and most powerful warships the world has ever seen. They are not building those ships for holiday purposes."

"I don't want to suggest what the ships are being built for. I don't think they are being built to turn against the ships of our Empire. I hope not, and believe not. But they are being built, and we have got to face the fact that war has not come to an end, and that we must be prepared to defend ourselves. It is quite possible that the Pacific will be the storm center in the next war."

Machinery Still Intact

Sir James Allen, who was New Zealand's Minister for Defense during the war, has gone to London to represent the Dominion there. His place at the head of the Defense Department has been taken by J. G. Coates, a comparatively young man, who served with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force in France.

The government has considered defense policy recently, but has not yet announced its intentions. A universal training system was in operation in this country before the war and the machinery is still intact. But during 1919, when the demobilization of the expeditionary force was proceeding, the training actually given to the youths and young men was slight.

The annual camps were not held and the Defense Department devoted more attention to staff organization than to the recruit drafts. This year again the training is proceeding only in a modified form, but a scheme of universal training embodying war lessons has been prepared by the staff, and awaits only the approval of the government to become operative.

The ministers have been slow to act, partly because they were waiting for developments in Great Britain and elsewhere, and partly because they did not wish to accentuate the shortage of labor even in a small degree. But Mr. Massey's remarks are a definite indication that training is going to proceed.

Object of Cadet Training

The proposals of the staff do not depart in any drastic way from the system that served New Zealand well in 1914 and the succeeding years of war. Every boy at the age of 14 is to become a member of the cadets. The cadet training is to be devoted almost entirely to developing the physique of the boys, and developing a wholesome moral tone. The military element is kept in the background and games and sports are encouraged as a part of the training. The boys are drafted from the cadets into the territorial army at the age of 18 years, and then their military training begins, and continues until they enter the reserve.

The department proposes to make some use of the big camps that were established during the war, but it is not intended to give either the cadets or the territorials continuous training in camp for more than a week in each year. The soldiers would like a three months' course in camp for territorial recruits, followed by an annual refresher course, but civilian feeling, supported by the department, is against this arrangement.

The new weapons developed during the war are to be added to the infantry arms, and, within certain limits, the youths will be allowed to choose their own branches. Special facilities are to be offered to officers and non-commissioned officers, outside the permanent staff, who may wish to make themselves efficient.

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STATE POLL DECLARED ILLEGAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News office

BRISBANE, Queensland—On May 5, 1917, a local option poll was held in a Brisbane suburb, a motion being carried to the effect "that the number of licenses in this area be reduced by one fourth of the existing number."

polling was also taking place on the same day in connection with the Federal Parliament. A decision of the High Court of Australia has now declared the State poll illegal. Section 14 of the Commonwealth Electoral War-time Act forbids the taking of a vote on the same day as that fixed for the holding of a poll on federal purposes, the object being to protect Commonwealth elections from the disturbing influence of state politics or other state issues. As the federal and state laws were in conflict on this question, the federal law prevails, under the Australian constitution.

BUTCHERS END CONVENTION

NEW YORK, New York—Cleveland was chosen as next year's convention city by the United Master Butchers of America at the concluding session yesterday of its 35th annual convention. Michael Kelly, Jr., of St. Louis, Missouri, was elected president.

Briefly, the results of General

POWER OF ANFU CLUB OVER CHINA

Organization Was Able to Dictate Policies Successfully and Often Made Premier Resign

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—Recently it was General Chang Ching-yao who held the center of attention by reason of his actions in Hunan and the defeats which he and his troops suffered at the hands of the southern forces. Today the name Chang is still on everyone's lips, but it is a different man, General Chang Tso-lin, Governor-General of the three Manchurian provinces.

Since his arrival in Peking, General Chang Tso-lin rapidly gained control of the political situation. He himself was a member of the Chihli Party and a supporter of the then President and Premier, Chin Yun-peng. It goes without saying that he is not a member of the Anfu Club and is opposed to its policies.

The influence of the Anfu Club has been heretofore so strong that it has been able to dictate successfully on matters of policy and on appointments. It has been because of their active opposition that Mr. Chin resigned from office so repeatedly, and although none of his resignations were for a time accepted, he could not be induced to assume the duties of his office in the face of the opposition of the Anfu Club.

Into this situation came General Chang Tso-lin. He had numerous conferences with the then President. He made a special trip to Paoingtu for a conference with General Tsao-kun, one of the leaders of the Chihli Party, and General Wu Pei-fu, also a member of the Chihli Party, who had just brought his troops home from Hunan where they had been stationed. Last but by no means least, he bearded Tuan Chih-jui, the lion of the Anfu Club, in his den and to all appearances got the best of him.

Briefly, the results of General

Chang Tso-lin's work were the mapping out of a new program with the President, the withdrawal of the opposition of the Anfu Club to the then Premier, Mr. Chin Yun-peng, and the loss, for the present at least, of the political domination exercised by the Anfu Club.

The program which he mapped out was in brief: (1) the return to office of the Premier, Mr. Chin, with full power to reorganize his own cabinet; (2) the negotiation of peace with the South as a whole but not with any one part or faction; (3) a request to the South to withdraw their troops from Hunan, with an assurance from the North that the Hunan incident would not be regarded as an act of war against the North.

The withdrawal of the opposition to Mr. Chin came about from General Chang Tso-lin's call on Mr. Tuan Chih-jui, and with the backing down of the Anfu Club on this point came their loss of political domination.

The Anfu Club, although no longer the dominating factor, is still a force to do as much for the Empire in their own day as they have done in theirs. I trust that you may never be called upon to fight in another war; but you can serve the mighty Empire, which has kept you safe and well in times of peace, by living straight and useful lives and always putting your duty to your King, your country, and your flag before everything else.

PRINCE'S MESSAGE TO NEW ZEALAND YOUTH

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—A sealed message was sent to the headmaster of all schools in New Zealand by the Prince of Wales on the eve of his departure from New Zealand. The message was opened after his departure. The message to New Zealand's children will be long remembered by them. It is as follows:

"Girls and boys of New Zealand: I am very sorry indeed that my delightful visit to New Zealand is over, and I will never forget the wonderful first welcome which you gave me to my New Zealand home. 'I hope this message is not to say good-bye, but merely 'au revoir.'—Editors and teachers, and also that it ward P."

may be published in my own handwriting in your school journal.

"My first wish is to thank you all for giving me such hearty welcomes everywhere. It has been a great pleasure to me to see so many of you gathered to meet me, and I am going to tell my father and mother, the King and Queen, what a fine loyal future generation is growing up in this Dominion."

"I also want to tell you what I feel about New Zealand. It is a splendid and beautiful country, and well worth your life-long devotion. Remember, however, that it is a young country, and that it depends upon you and upon those who follow you to carry on the amazing rate of progress that has been achieved by your parents and grandparents."

"You have a splendid example before you in your fathers and brothers, and also in your mothers and sisters, who marched and fought, or worked and endured, to win our well-earned victory in the great war. Remember, always, how much you owe to them, and try to do as much for the Empire in your own day as they have done in theirs. I trust that you may never be called upon to fight in another war; but you can serve the mighty Empire, which has kept you safe and well in times of peace, by living straight and useful lives and always putting your duty to your King, your country, and your flag before everything else."

"There are just three things which I want you to bear in mind: (1) Never consciously say or do a dishonest thing. (2) Always remember other people's interests when pursuing your own. (3) Play for side, and play the game."

"One last word. Please do not think of me as some one very distant who came to see you once and then forgot you for people nearer the old country. I love New Zealand, and belong to it every bit as much as you do yourselves. You, New Zealand girls and boys, are my own British kith and kin, and I will never forget the wonderful first welcome which you gave me to my New Zealand home."

"I hope this message is not to say good-bye, but merely 'au revoir.'—Editors and teachers, and also that it ward P."

ONE-HALF
MILLION

IRELAND A PITFALL TO LABOR PARTY

British Labor, However, Declined
to Commit Itself to Policy of
Industrial Coercion in Order
to Direct the Political Policy

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Ireland has sounded the knell of many politicians, and political parties have fallen from power and grace in an earnest effort to solve its grievances.

Indications are not wanting, and the farseeing of Labor's thinkers see clearly, that the Emerald Isle presents the same pitfalls to the Labor Party and to the trade union movement generally, as it has bestowed so generously upon the older political parties. Indeed one might affirm that the difficulties of the Labor movement concerning Ireland will be greater than those usually associated with the politics of that country, for in addition to the historic attempts to settle the grievances between the North and the South, there is thrust forward again the question, whether industrial action is justified in influencing political considerations.

Sinn Fein and Labor

It is not intended here to express opinion on the Irish problems as such, only in so far as attempts are made to utilize the trade union movement, to bring industrial pressure to bear, to adjust political grievances. Every Labor leader who has given consideration to recent developments in Ireland agrees that Labor is dominated very largely by the Sinn Fein Party; and it is largely recognized also, even if not publicly admitted, that numbers of men now on strike, presumably because of sympathy with the Nationalist cause, are really walking the streets through sheer terror and intimidation.

The attempt to obtain the cooperation of the railwaymen and transport workers on this side of the Irish Sea, to refuse to handle munitions or to carry troops for Ireland, has ended in a miserable fiasco. With commendable judgment, Labor declined months ago to commit itself to the policy of industrial coercion to direct political policy, and it is not likely to alter that decision at the behest of Irish trade unionists, dancing attendance upon a political party with whom they share common ground only upon the one question of Irish independence. The better judgment in Labor circles will agree entirely with Mr. Lloyd George's reply to a deputation that waited upon him: "This is something where trade unionism has entered into an absolutely new sphere," a sphere which is he said: "a serious challenge to the whole of the constitution of the country."

"Sheer Impertinence"

To the constitutionalist, however democratic—and the greater the democrat, the stronger the feeling—the attempt by the National Union of Railwaymen headed by J. H. Thomas, M. P., the secretary, to interfere in a purely political question, may be regarded as a piece of sheer impertinence, holding rightly—to the view that the matter of an Irish settlement is the concern of the whole community. Mr. Thomas himself would be the first to admit this; but the grave situation that was developing, and which he and his colleagues more than any others prevented spreading to England, has to be taken into serious consideration.

Willy-nilly, the members of the national executive of the railwaymen found themselves forced to a decision, a decision which Sinn Fein must regard as being either for or against them. In its present mood there can be no intermediate policy, no compromise; either Mr. Thomas and his colleagues instruct their members to remain at work, and carry out their duties and assist the "enemies of Ireland" in the transport of troops, munitions, and the general devils of war, or take up the attitude of neutrals and decline.

Irritating the Government

Thousands of Irish members of the National Union of Railwaymen were, and still are affected. Urgent appeals to their fellow-members across the Irish Channel were capturing the ear of the rebels who were glad to seize upon anything to irritate the government. The series of steps taken by Mr. Thomas has, whatever else is done, established equilibrium on the English side of the Channel, and has even silenced the most rabid of the Labor newspapers, who support Ireland to the extent of advocating industrial action.

It is in no hostile spirit to the aims and aspirations of the Irish people, that one must admit that those responsible for the "direct action" campaign, the attempt to implicate British Labor in the Irish quarrel, have failed lamentably to interpret the thoughts and feelings of the British workers on this question. That the latter are sympathetic to the Irish nation is apparent by the decisions of the Labor Party over many years, and the attitude of their representatives in the House of Commons. But it is rather a tall order to solicit a procedure that must inevitably lead to civil war on a matter that, after all, only indirectly concerns British Labor.

A Delicate Position

Then there is another phase which the trade union movement in Ireland, no less than the thoughtless extremists on this side of the water, completely fails to appreciate, namely, the delicate position in which the engineers, the boilermakers, the shipwrights, the carpenters and joiners and other

unions are placed, on account of their members in Ireland. The strike in Dublin is undertaken on behalf of that section of the Irish people demanding an Irish republic. It is of course well-known that Belfast strongly resents any such proposal.

What is the position of the above-named unions in the matter? Take the case of the engineers—and what is true of the engineers is equally true of the boilermakers, shipwrights and the others—the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has a greater membership in Belfast alone than they

have in the rest of Ireland. What would be the feelings of these people in the event of their comrades in England deciding to throw their weight and influence in the scales against them? What would be thought of an executive that allowed this to proceed without protest and warning to the rank and file?

An Industrial Solution

It is extremely doubtful if the trade union movement as such, in Ireland, is more than indifferent to the rival claims of the contending political

parties. There is much to be said for the point of view expressed by Mr. Thomas to Mr. Lloyd George, that the solution of the Irish problem "will come from the industrial rather than the political arena." Friends of the Labor Party think the solution is not nearly so simple as the more energetic and enthusiastic of their supporters imagine. Still, encouragement for the belief is gathered from the fact that the conference of railway delegates drawn from all quarters of Ireland, embodying all shades of religious and political opinion, at the very moment

when the people of that unhappy country were indulging in civil war—was able to find common agreement, and discuss matters amicably and without feeling in an anxious endeavor to "do the right thing."

From personal contact at any number of conferences with engineers and others, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor can truthfully say that he was unable to detect anything but the most fraternal feelings between representatives from Belfast and those from the rest of Ireland. It is hardly conceivable that

men who stand loyally by each other in an effort to obtain a higher standard of living for themselves and those dependent upon them, will for ever allow themselves to be lashed into hatred and fury at the behest of priests and politicians.

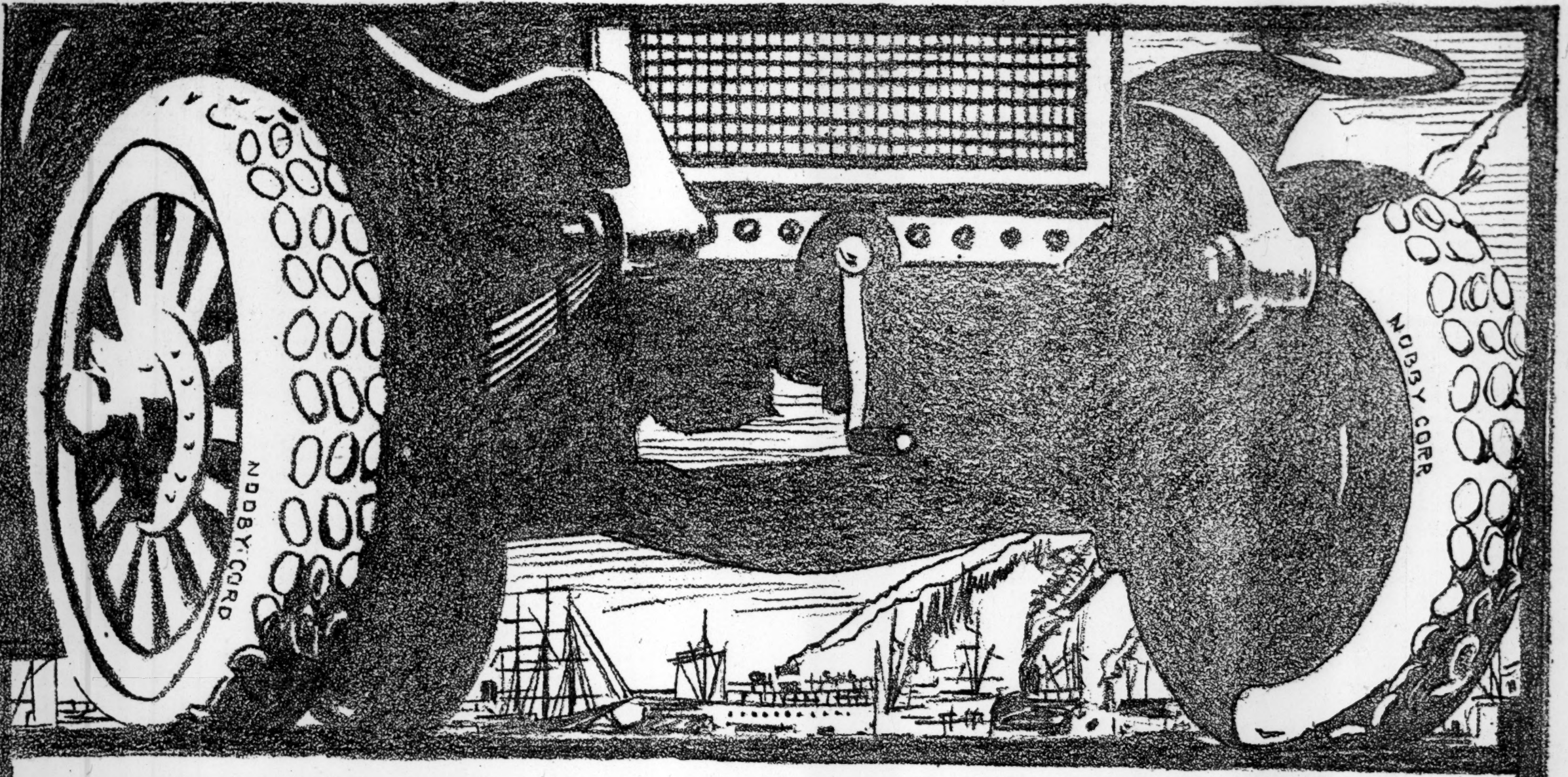
SENATORIAL OUTCOME

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas—William F. Kirby, United States Senator, conceded the nomination of his opponent in the race for the senatorial nomination in Tuesday's state Democratic primaries

CEMENT SHORTAGE DELAYS BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

MIAMI, Florida—Approximately 50 per cent of the building operations in Miami and Miami Beach are held up or severely crippled on account of acute shortage of cement, and between 250 and 500 men have been temporarily thrown out of employment in the last 10 days from the same cause, according to contractors and builders.



WHO PAYS FOR PNEUMATIC TRUCK TIRE EXPERIMENTS

WHEN an automobile owner's tire goes back on him he more or less cheerfully charges it off as a personal loss and tries to do better next time.

It is different with the motor truck owner.

Every tire must do exactly what is expected of it or be charged against his business.

Experimenting with tires is not the job of the truck owner.

The United States Rubber Company spent two years in developing the idea of putting a heavy truck on air before it brought out one of the

first pneumatic truck tires. Even then it was not satisfied.

Even at that time it saw that you could not take an ordinary passenger car tire, enlarge it and make it do what truck owners expect of their tires.

It went back again to first principles—to the foundation—to the bead of the tire.



The car owner who seeks United States standards in tubes is well paid in more mileage for his tires. U. S. Red Tubes. U. S. Grey Tubes.

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The result was a pneumatic truck tire—not an enlarged passenger car tire. Created to fill a need—not padded and bolstered up to fill a market already created.

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But they will not be released until this company is satisfied that they will do what truck owners expect of them.

The United States Rubber Company has never asked truck owners to pay for its tire experiments.

U.S. Pneumatic Truck Tires

United States Rubber Company

POLITICAL TREND OF THE INDIA OF TODAY

Impulses Toward Self-Determination Have Had Their Tidal Reflex—Feeling Is Against European Ascendancy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In their attitude toward the "colored races" "white men" would seem to fall into three categories: those who contemptuously class all non-Europeans together as Negroes, and attribute to them none of the virtues of the European; those who rush to the opposite extreme and discern in them the most impossible perfection; and finally the select few who, having some degree of firsthand knowledge, endeavor to be wise and just as well as generous, and to recognize that every race has its own idiosyncrasies.

In the first case there is a kind of phrase-hypnotism not uncommon in the present day. It is said "The East is always the East"; "The Oriental is the same everywhere"; "the white race is always and in all places superior." These phrases are accepted and exercised a subtle but powerful influence over the whole attitude. As a matter of fact the general terms—East and Oriental—are far too wide and imply a uniformity which is purely imaginary. There is far more difference between a Chinese of Swatow and a Brahmin of Chidambaram than there is between a Maori of New Zealand and a Briton from Cambridge. This misconception leads to situations which are one main cause of the present unrest in India and Egypt.

Fur Coats for Tropics
In the second class it is assumed that there is no essential difference between the eastern psychology and the western. It is supposed that democratic institutions which have through a thousand years of struggle become the birthright of the western and are in accordance with his temperament are equally suited to the eastern with his age-long submission to autocracy and personal rule. Lord Morley, in one of his rare flashes of insight, summed up this attitude as a desire to recommend the fur coat of the Esquimaux to the dwellers in the tropics. The measures recommended, and occasionally put into effect by this class of thinker, have equally contributed to the present agitation.

What, then, is the most judicious attitude? It is that of those possessing knowledge, who recognize that the Indian has his own history, his own evolution, and consequently his own traditions and mentality. Nay, more, that India being a sub-continent inhabited by 350,000,000 people comprising numerous different races, each one of these Indian races must be regarded as affording its own problems with their appropriate solutions. These solutions are not to be hurriedly arrived at, much less hastily applied. The true line of endeavor is in the direction of assistance to the natural impulses arising from the contact with western research and mechanical achievement. It is as futile to suppose that the Indian peasant of the plains can rapidly be changed into a replica of the trade-unions of Burnley as to imagine that from the mullah of a wild Pathan tribe we can speedily evolve a Methodist minister. Hasten slowly must be our motto, and we must be content with slow progress provided that that progress is continual and consistent.

Ancient Tyranny
In Africa and Asia we find everywhere the effects of tyranny which has been exercised from time immemorial. In India, exposed from the dawn of history to successive waves of invasion, these effects are most markedly apparent. We have the general mass of the people submissive to whatever government or ruler may be in power. They are indifferent to the kind of rule so long as it does not interfere with their customary occupations. Drawn from many different races, speaking many different languages, and following many different religions, they have no sense of a common country and no patriotism. Their ancient foe was the tax-gatherer with his exorbitant demands and his brutal methods of enforcing those demands. So powerful is the traditional fear of the tax-gatherer that men have from time immemorial concealed their wealth in fantastic hiding places or turned it into jewelry for the adornment of their women, in the hope that whatever happened the women's apartments would be safe from intrusion. Capital in the Western sense of the word does not exist. Of the limited liability company, the holding of stock, the average Indian has no conception, and with his deep-seated aversion to entrusting his wealth to others, is incapable of conviction as to the benefits of that conjoint employment of wealth which has produced the modern industrial development in Europe and America.

Bound by Caste
The Hindu is bound by his caste regulations, under which all occupations are strictly hereditary, the son and grandson of the potter being themselves potters, while the weaver's descendants are inevitably weavers. Knowledge and skill are traditional. In the general illiteracy which prevails they are handed on orally and no written records of the cutler's methods or the dyer's recipes are anywhere extant.

The Hindu village is self-contained. At the head is the Brahmin, the priest. He is sacred, unapproachable; the pillar of orthodoxy, the expounder of religion, the master of rites and ceremonies, the wielder of the awful authority of the great gods. At the other end of the nicely graduated

scale comes the pariah, the untouchable. Between these two comes the vaishya or cultivator and the sudra or servant. These are divided into innumerable sub-castes, each with its own occupation and its own code of rules. No member of one caste may intermarry with a member of another. Britons' Law and Order

The Muhammadan has no caste, being a worshipper of Allah, the one supreme God. He is a fighter, a sailor, a farmer, and in many instances a skilled artisan. He has his own intrinsic merits and failings and these differ widely from those of the Hindu. Devoted monotheist, he is easily aroused to fanaticism and those who have seen his Moharram processions can faintly realize to what lengths that fanaticism can carry him.

Into this strange world with its kaleidoscopic medley of races comes the Briton, bringing law and order; codes and judges; railways and telegraphs; factories and machinery; Christianity and western education.

Lure of India
For many centuries the nations of Europe have been fascinated by India. As far back as the time of the second crusade we find that powerful body, the Hanseatic League, fixing its mercantile ambitions on the eastern trade, and devising many expedients for capturing it and increasing its volume. Then Spain and Portugal in the heyday of their glory were animated in all their endeavor by the dream of Indian wealth to be exploited at their will. It was to reach India that Vasco da Gama doubled the Cape; it was in the search for a western route to India that Columbus incidentally landed on an American island. So convinced was he, together with all his contemporaries, that India had been reached that he called the primitive tribes he encountered "Indians"; and this misleading appellation has clung to them ever since.

Conflict of Ideals
Ethically there is perhaps much to be said against the way in which the various European nations forced themselves into the lands immemorably belonging to the colored races. The enslavement of the people of Hispaniola, the treachery and brutality of the subjugation of Mexico and Peru found some counterpart in the intrigues and wars which prepared the way for the European dominance over a large part of Asia. Yet it has always to be remembered that India, at least was a prey to its own internal dissensions, and that the "Feringhi" was hailed, alternately by one side or the other, as a champion and deliverer.

Battles in India were mainly decided by Indian troops, trained in the European manner, but fighting because they realized that in western natural science and western leadership lay their best, nay their only, way of escape from a Moslem, or a Maratha, predominance which they loathed and dreaded. The western leader proved capable of inspiring a genuine and enthusiastic loyalty and the genius of a Duplex or a Clive found a reliable instrument in the devotion of the Sipahi. Yet there was and still is a conflict of ideals between the logical western, mainly given up to material ends, and the extension of his commerce, and the contemplative eastern, indifferent to subsidiary affairs and absorbed in Yoga or Sut philosophy.

English Education and Oriental Lore
With Thomas Babington, Lord Macaulay, a deliberate attempt to divert the current of Indian thought into western channels came into the scheme of Indian Government. Macaulay was unfortunately completely out of sympathy with the east. His attacks on the Bengali character, and his sneers at Indian philosophy and its worthlessness in his eyes, reveal a typical Whig mentality, supremely indifferent to the methods and powers of other schools than his own. Under his influence Indian education was arranged on English lines. Universities were established at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. These so-called universities were purely examining bodies, modeled on the then existing London University, for whose examinations adequate preparation could be made by correspondence.

The curricula of these Indian universities were entirely based on prescribed text books, among which were "Mill on Liberty." The examinations were mainly a test of memory, and in English compelled the student to the use of annotated editions of well-known novels. Success in the examination largely depended on the skill

with which the candidate reproduced the notes he had committed to memory. It resulted that the student regarded success in the examination as the be-all and end-all of undergraduate effort.

Education Exotic
Two gigantic evils sprang up from this. In the first place the student came to believe that any malpractice was permissible so long as it enabled him to pass his examination. Hence he often devoted his energies to schemes for the surreptitious obtaining of the examination papers—schemes which in many instances were fairly successful. Then the whole scheme of education being exotic and foisted on the country by the government, the successful student felt that government was bound to provide for him. With 8000 students sitting in one year for the matriculation of one university alone, this was plainly impossible. There thus came into existence a class strictly analogous to the Russian "Intelligentsia." This class having had their hereditary ideals shattered by an alien materialistic scheme of education, had found nothing of spiritual purport to replace those ideals. Having, often by indomitable perseverance and genuine sacrifice, obtained a degree, they found that degree worthless in the labor market, and becoming despondent and embittered, they were the natural prey of unscrupulous agitators.

The rise of Japan to the status of a world power and its victory over Russia has enhanced the self-esteem of all Asiatic races and has very largely dissipated the sense of inferiority under which, since the decay of the Moslem power, those races have permitted themselves to lie. The great democratic impulses towards self determination and mass rule have had their reflex in India; while the fact that the best brains among Indians—such men as Justice Asutosh Mukerji, Bose the natural scientist, and Tagore the poet—are at least the equal of the finest European intelligence, has produced a feeling of revolt against European ascendancy.

The industrial revolution which has produced the factories of Bombay and has placed the Tata enterprises in the front rank of the world's steel workers, has introduced the Indian laborer to the trades union and the modern strike. Finally, German intrigue has been active for the past 20 years, and is now being supplemented or replaced by Bolshevik propaganda which is equally directed against British suzerainty.

SOVIET RUSSIA PLACES ORDERS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec—That a \$5,000,000 order recently placed with a Canadian syndicate by the Russian Soviet Government is only the first of a number to be given in the Dominion was indicated in a statement made by J. G. Osol, representative in the United States and Canada of the Commercial Department of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic. Mr. Osol came to Montreal for the purpose of getting in closer touch with a number of big business firms, and to examine the shipping facilities offered by the port of Montreal. "The opening, later on, of a permanent bureau here to represent Russia's interests in Canada depends upon the speed with which commercial relations develop," he said. "One Canadian bureau would suffice, as any orders placed, for example, in Toronto, would be looked after from here. The Soviet Government is sincerely trying to be as economical as possible and is only buying goods that will result in greater production in Russia. Only actual necessities will be imported."

Mr. Osol stated that his government was trying to arrange to deposit gold in one of the Canadian banks, to pay for purchases made in this country. "If unsuccessful, all goods bought abroad will be paid for at Reval, Estonia, in gold rubles, upon presentation of shipping documents. Russia has sufficient gold on hand to pay for all she needs," said Mr. Osol, "and later on, when transportation begins she will be able to offer certain commodities for export, notably furs, lumber, flax, manganese ore, wool and bristles. We have nothing for immediate export, as we are held up by lack of machinery and transportation. We have, however, plenty of raw materials."

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AUSTRALIA STARTS ONE BIG UNION PLAN

Although 50,000 Workers Were Represented at Conference Craft Unions, Some Societies Had No Delegates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria—After nearly two years of propaganda work, a move has actually been made definitely to launch the One Big Union scheme, and in the teeth of the Australian Workers Union's opposition a conference in Melbourne recently decided to form the mining and transport sections of the One Big Union.

From the point of view of the number of unions represented, the conference was a scanty one, for the craft unions and several of the large transport organizations had no delegates present. It was definitely stated, however, that 50,000 workers were represented, and the delegates included the militant J. M. Baddeley, president of the Federated Coal and Shale Employees Union. Mr. Baddeley was associated with A. C. Willis, secretary of the same organization in the now famous Labor Breakaway Conference in New South Wales, when a rival party to the Australian Labor Party was formed, known as the Industrial Socialist Party.

Other delegates included W. Smith, secretary of the Victorian Railways Union, E. Jones, veteran of the Melbourne Wharf Laborers Union, who, by the way, was once closely associated with W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, when the latter was president of the Waterside Workers Federation. B. Mulvogue, one of the originators of the One Big Union scheme in Victoria, represented the Builders Laborers Union. He has now returned to the struggle. J. S. Garden, secretary of the New South Wales Trades and Labor Council, represented the New South Wales propaganda committee.

Position of Conference
The position which the conference faced was that several state branches of the federal unions had carried ballots in favor of joining the One Big Union, while other branches of the same union had rejected it. Until this position was cleared up by decisions of the federal councils of the bodies concerned, the state branches could not be very well represented at the conference. It is likely now that an effort will be made by the One Big Union to get the federations to declare themselves officially in the light of the aggregate vote in all the states.

C. Coupe of the Meat Industry Employees Union, and a leading One Big Union advocate, represented the South Australian branch of his union at the conference because the Victorian branch he belonged to had rejected the scheme while South Australia carried it. The Melbourne Wharf Laborers Union carried the scheme by a 3-to-1 majority, but they are a part of the Waterside Workers Federation which is now taking a ballot on the question of joining the One Big Union, on the grounds that the last ballot was not uniform among the branches and was couched in ambiguous terms.

The miners, whom Mr. Baddeley represented, have carried the One Big Union ballot, and it was announced that they were ready to make a start, and the same applied to the Victorian Railway Union. An effort is being made to form an Australian railway union embracing the railway unions of each state. It was pointed out that the linking up of railway unions would facilitate the formation of the transport section of the One Big Union. The tramway men are balloting on the question throughout Australia, as also are the seamen.

In a letter to the conference, T. Walsh, who will be remembered as the leader of the recent seaman's strike, stated that the ballot was sure to be carried by the seamen.

Another Triple Alliance
This was the material on which the conference had to work, and in order definitely to take action it was decided to form the transport and mining sections. The proposal amounts to the formation of an alliance something on the lines of the famous "Triple Alliance" in Great Britain. If the One Big Union succeeds in bringing into one organization the miners and transport workers generally within the next few months it will undoubtedly have succeeded in forming a powerful organization despite the hostility of craft unions and the Australian Workers Union. The struggle between the Australian Workers Union and the One Big Union is already developing fiercely, and now that the latter has definitely launched its scheme a clash between these two bodies seems inevitable.

Already the Australian Workers Union has taken a stand against the rival. It was related at the conference that, using its political power, it had demanded that the new Labor government in New South Wales should refuse to recognize One Big Union tickets on several large jobs. The government was ready to obey when as a counter blast the One Big Union leaders told the government that if this were done the miners would refuse to recognize Australian Workers Union tickets on the mines or elsewhere and would force them off these jobs. The government it was stated, was not prepared to face a fight with the miners and practically decided to allow the two organizations to fight it out. Thus, already a blow has been struck at the political power of the Workers Union.

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GASPE PENINSULA HAS GREAT FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
QUEBEC, Quebec—"It would be difficult to cover the story I could give you on the wonderful country I have just visited," said the Hon. J. E. Perreault, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries for the Province of Quebec, upon his return from an extensive trip through the Gaspé Peninsula. "I went from Cap Chat to Gaspé, passing the Madeleine River, Fox River and other points of importance," said the Minister. "At Madeleine River a pulp mill is in course of construction. It will be in operation this autumn and hundreds of men will find work. The department now has an engineer looking after the plans to build good roads in that section and the coast road will be started next spring. A bridge will be built at Barachois, which is the last place in that section of the main road, where a ferry boat must be used. With the ameliorations made to the coast road and connecting links, fishermen will have all facilities to reach Gaspé and the railway."

"I have returned with the conviction that something must be done immediately for that region. If any progress is to be expected. Next year four or five refrigerator plants will be erected on the coast, which will help the fishing trade greatly. The majority of the coast people prefer fishing to agriculture. There is no doubt that agriculture is progressing greatly and colonization will be undoubtedly increased, as farmers will be attracted to the region as soon as the soil proves its worth. I have had the advantage of visiting a certain number of mines in that region and have found that they were administered under the most modern methods."

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For over fifty years we have supplied flowers to the particular people of Detroit, both while at home and abroad. Our service by wire extends into every city and town in the country, enabling you to remember your friends away as easily as when you are at home. 24-26 Broadway, Detroit, Mich.

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Distinctive Hats, Gowns or Frocks

SHOP OF BLACK

Second Floor, Washington Arcade Detroit, Mich.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

REVIEW OF WORLD
WOOL CONDITION

Trade Authority Describes Situation as Chaotic—Australasian Growers in a Quandary—Finds One English Optimist

NEW YORK, New York—George R. Story, governing director of White & Co., Ltd., Dunedin, New Zealand, an authority on the wool trade, who has been traveling the last 18 months looking over wool conditions, says: "The wool situation is chaotic. The British Government requisitioned the wool supply in 1916, released it in June, 1920, but subsequently extended the release to August 31 in order to close up the 1920 crop. Growers are in a quandary, since the British Government holds the season's clip amounting to about 400,000 bales, and claims all shipping space until the old clip is cleared. Negotiations are under way between Great Britain and New Zealand to permit New Zealand to get cargo space for the new clip, without which it will be difficult to finance it."

New Clip to Be Held

"At the last meeting of the wool growers it was decided to sell none of the new clip until January. Part of the 1918 clip is still in the hands of the imperial government. Fine wools are in great demand, due, in a measure, to the improvement in taste for better goods on the part of the laboring classes, who have enjoyed higher wages. Cross-breeds below 44s are difficult to sell in London. Cheaper grades have dropped 50 per cent since January, while fine wools have dropped only 30 per cent to 33 per cent. Of the fine wools at auction sales, the bulk reached the government reserves. All coarse cross-breeds were withdrawn. According to the best information in London, there remains unsold about 2200 bales of Australian wool in the hands of the imperial government. The government apparently will keep out the new clip until the old is disposed of, and may forbid import to England."

"Much raw material has been sent into Germany, and in June about 350,000 pounds of dyed yarns came back to Bradford from that country. It is understood in the trade that much wool has gone into Germany recently from Bradford firms."

"In England I have found only one optimist, one who handles about £7,000,000 of goods. He pointed out that the shelves of the world are empty and must be replenished. He believes every one is waiting until the bottom has been apparently reached."

"There is a shortage of high-grade wool. Up to 1915 84 per cent of Australian wool was merino; now it is about 47 per cent."

German Situation

Mr. Story made a particular study of the reality situation in Germany, in which connection he says: "Shipping companies and bankers have made investments in Hamburg. In March there was good buying of freehold properties. Property had at that time increased in value 25 per cent. While the market had depreciated 1600 per cent. In Leipzig a house could be bought for £800 which could not be built today for £7000 or £8000. The German Government would not permit rents to be raised to net more than 6 per cent on the market value before the war. Then properties were mortgaged heavily during the war. While they attempted to prevent foreign ownership of property, under the Versailles treaty it could not be done. Bills are now being introduced to prevent transfer of title without consent of the German Government."

"Of course Germany needs raw material to get production at the mills. One plan of financing was for the Deutsche Bank to guarantee payment subject to approval of the government. However, much of the material going into Germany is at the personal risk of the sender. Germany is asking 18 months' to two years' credit on raw materials."

"The government placed the maximum price of potatoes at 12 marks for the farmer. Great quantities rotted in the fields because the cost of labor to dig the crop exceeded the 12 marks. Potatoes sold at hotels by profiteers at 80 marks."

REASSURING ZINC FIGURES

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The zinc market has greatly improved in the last few months so far as the statistical position of the metal is concerned. According to an estimate of the geological survey stocks of zinc in smelter's hands on June 30 amounted to 29,522 tons. Compared with stocks on hand the first of this year of 26,793 tons, this represents a decline of approximately 7000 tons and, ranged alongside those of June 30 of last year of 59,651 tons, the decrease amounts to 50 per cent.

COSHEN & CO.

NEW YORK, New York—Coshen & Co., for the five months ended May 31, 1920, reports to the stock exchange. Operating income, \$19,019,333; interest, \$435,878; total income, \$19,455,211; federal taxes, estimated, \$1,955,682; net \$5,003,397; dividends, \$578,217; surplus, \$4,425,081.

LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Federal Department of Agriculture places the condition of the sugar cane crop in Louisiana as of August 1 last, 74, compared with 74 on July 1 last, 64 a year ago and 55 two years ago.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	136	136	135	135 1/2
Am Car & Fwy	136	136	135	135 1/2
Am Int Corp	69 1/2	70	69 1/2	70 1/2
Am Smelt	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Am Sugar	116 1/2	116 1/2	115	115 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	96	96	95 1/2	96
Am Woolen	75 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	75
Anaconda	81 1/2	81 1/2	81	81 1/2
Ashland	80 1/2	81	80 1/2	80 1/2
At Gulf & W. I.	134	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2
Bald Loco	104 1/2	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
B & O	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Beth Steel	70	71 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Can Pac	116 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Cent Leather	82	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Chandler	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	33	33 1/2	33	33 1/2
C. R. I. & Pacific	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Chino	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Corn Prod	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Crescent Steel	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Cuba C Sugar	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
C. C. Sugar	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Endicott John	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Gen Motors	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Goodrich	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Imperial	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Int Paper	76	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Invisible	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Kennecott	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Marine	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
M. & M. S. I.	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Mex Pet	153 1/2	157 1/2	153 1/2	154 1/2
Middle	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Mo Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
N. Y. Central	70	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
No Pacific	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Pan Am Pet	80 1/2	81 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Pan Am Pet B	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Penn	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Pierce-Farrel	39	40 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Reading	75 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Refrigerator	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Rep I & Steel	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Roy Dutch N. Y.	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Sinclair	26 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
So Railway	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Standard Oil	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Texas Co	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Texas & Pac	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Trans Oil	10	10 1/2	9 1/2	10
Un Pacific	116 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
U. S. Rubber	84	85	83	84 1/2
U. S. Steel	85 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Utah Copper	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Westinghouse	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Wills-Over	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Worthington	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
Total sales	426,000 shares.			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
b 3 1/2s	90.58	90.70	90.50	90.50
b 2d 4s	84.40	84.48	84.40	84.48
b 1st 4 1/2s	85.00	85.10	85.00	85.00
b 2d 4 1/2s	84.50	84.50	84.30	84.46
b 3d 4 1/2s	88.46	88.50	88.32	88.32
b 4th 4 1/2s	84.94	85.00	84.82	84.86
ct 4 1/2s	95.70	95.70	95.60	95.60
ct 3 1/2s	95.68	95.68	95.62	95.62

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

The Day Bed of Today

Does the present-day housewife appreciate her opportunity in the house furnishing? Good taste is due, in a measure, to education, enterprise and resourcefulness. As some women have more leisure than men, they have a better chance to become experts in interior decoration, competent to judge good craftsmanship as applied to house furnishing. Today the modern furniture field is practically unlimited, presenting possibilities that allow ready fulfillment of possibilities not only in our bedrooms, but in every room in the house. While to many a chair means simply a chair, women are rapidly learning to form comparisons between the old-time setting and the new.

The Victorian age banished this piece of furniture—the day bed—from the sleeping room, but today, with the trend toward the eighteenth century setting, its decorative value has been recognized and a place conceded to it in almost every room. Surely it harmonizes with our living-room furniture, and, if placed at right angles on one side of the fireplace, often transforms what was previously a cheerless room into one where a cozy, homelike atmosphere is felt.

It means careful thinking to choose from the many different types what is most appropriate for our individual home. The first lesson in determining types should be a careful study of periods. During the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods oak was the predominant wood for furniture, because it lent itself to the type of carving, then in vogue. In honor of the reigning families the letter "S" was often introduced in the more elaborate bits. If your day bed is of English oak richly carved, it may be either an original or a reproduction of these periods, as it was particularly popular at that time.

Walnut was not seen until the end of the Stuart's reign, when it was imported from the Continent, but by the time Queen Anne ascended the throne, the walnut groves that had been planted by Queen Elizabeth had attained their full growth, so that timber could be utilized for the making of the furniture.

Then we come to the Georgian period. This is distinct and easily determined, even to the inexperienced eye, for it was then that mahogany came into vogue. It was used largely by Sheraton and the Adam brothers in the construction of their day beds. Inspired by these masters, the American Colonial period followed. This gives a general idea of when the woods came into style, and it is also helpful in determining what designs we shall use in the furnishings of period rooms.

Today, with the light touch that is being applied to decorative projects, we turn to the painted day beds for brightness and color effects. Countless they are in number, many of them copied from the work of the orient, thus lending to the decorator a wealth of good material to choose from.

Day beds such as these have every necessary adjunct to bring out the color scheme. The most imposing designs show unusual combinations, such as a black background with brilliant coloring. The revival of painted furniture is not a passing fad, as it possesses distinction and real merit. We can draw inspiration from a study of the wonderfully colored and decorated pieces that have been unearthed in ancient Egypt. The Chinese have taught us a lesson in the use of bright tones which give both character and life to their studies. Painted enamel or lacquered pieces are always in good taste, especially where the rest of the furniture is white or tinted.

Cane or rattan are being used wisely, and many original and attractive effects can be achieved through them. Though their importance in decorating is still underestimated, furniture designers are seizing the opportunity to make them an important factor in their day-bed designs. One of the chief results of their use, particularly in heavily upholstered furniture, is to counteract any feeling of heaviness that might otherwise be obtained.

Cane is especially suitable for summer use, as it is not only cool in appearance, but so tough that it withstands hard usage. Great care should be taken that it is logically placed. For example, it would be out of keeping in a room if the other pieces were heavily upholstered in the style of the Italian Renaissance. The same would be true of a Chippendale room. This does not mean that it cannot be used in rooms designed in those periods, but that intelligence is necessary. Rightly used, cane is a valuable asset in house furnishing. Wrongly employed, it proves the undoing of many an otherwise successful scheme in decorating.

Soft gray or white ivory enameled furniture with cushions of flowered chintz demands a Louis Seize day bed to conform to the French furnishings of the room. The curved ends with cane insets and delicately turned legs give to the day bed an unusual lightness and grace. Another method of upholstery is black and white in bold stripes, or the use of a plain color. Among the unusual combinations that are really effective are orchid shades against pink, lavender, or oyster white; or gray with a touch of pink. These are as well as multiflowered chintzes are very fashionable.

With cushions and pillows of gayly colored cretonne to match the window hangings, these decorated enamel day beds fit delightfully into the furnishings of the majority of rooms. If they are placed in the living room, the

cushions can be covered with rep, velvet, taffeta, or brocade.

To make a general rule, any color or material that harmonizes with the tone of the background and hangings is suitable as covering. There are in the market many kinds that are suggested as fadeless, but owing to the shortage of fast dyes they cannot be warranted. When the couch is exposed to the sun, there is no better fabric than monk's cloth or Russian

often, you may have to use warm water and a good pure soap, especially if it is at all greasy, but never use soda or cleaning powders for paint, they turn it yellow, destroy the enamel and roughen the surface. This makes the dirt stick to it more easily, so that it never brushes off in the same way as it does from the glossy surface, and therefore it needs far more frequent washings and perhaps even scrubbing with a brush.



Appropriate clothes for the country.

About Oriental Rugs

Most of us appreciate Oriental rugs for their beautiful colorings and silky appearance, and as handmade and imported, we know them to be valuable. But do we look upon them, as we really should, as a piece of art requiring much of the same skill and genius to create as a painting, sculpture or bit of choice porcelain? For truly all the imagination, dreams, and ideals

that country. With the Persians, the significance of certain colors were as follows: red, life; white, purity; green, immortality; and old gold, nobility. The Turkish rugs never have figures of men or animals in them, but Persian rugs have beside palm leaves, rosettes, serpentine effects, floral patterns, birds, animals and human figures—often represented in hunting scenes. The Kerman rugs, particularly the antique ones, are considered the finest products of the Persian looms. Most silk rugs are modern.

Turkish rugs are often woven by Greek and Armenian girls. One of the most durable good wearing of Oriental rugs is the Turkish Mossul rug. The Turkish coat of arms, supposed to be the hand print and legend of an ancient Turkish ruler, is woven into many Turkish rugs. The "bride rugs" spoken of above, have a tapestry effect, being alike on both sides. Geometrical designs and elongated octagon figures are especially used on the Bokhara rugs from Turkistan, and the Afghans from Afghanistan. Khiva rugs, which are also made in Turkistan, can always be told because they have a wide selva on both ends of the rug.

In the Caucasian rugs the Shirvans are considered the best. And a Shirvan prayer rug is a well-known type of Oriental rug.

Recipes for Fall Canning

Now that pickling days are here, a few recipes for the less usual varieties may be of interest to the housekeeper.

Pumpkin Chips—Medium-sized ripe pumpkin, granulated sugar—allow equal weight, 3 lemons. Pare pumpkin, scrape away seeds and soft inside part, then cut into thin slices. After preparing, weigh slices and take equal weight of sugar, arrange in layers in preserving kettle and let stand overnight to draw out the juice. Cut lemons into slices, reject seeds and jag the edges with a sharp knife, add lemon to pumpkin and cook slowly until pumpkin is transparent. Remove pumpkin with a skimmer and cook down the sirup until thick. Reheat pumpkin in the sirup and, when boiling hot, fill into hot, sterilized jars and seal.

Sliced Cucumber Pickle—One-half peck cucumbers, 8 large white onions, 4 ounces white mustard seed, 3 ounces black mustard seed, 10 red Italian peppers (hot), cider vinegar, salt. Peel and slice cucumbers (same as for table use) and onions, put in a large bowl and sprinkle well with salt. Let stand 24 hours. Drain off liquid, cover with weak vinegar, and let stand for three days; then drain, add seasonings, and cover with cider vinegar. Fill glass jars, or may be kept in stone crocks.

Spiced Red Tomatoes—Twenty pounds ripe, red tomatoes, 2 quarts cider vinegar, 8 pounds brown sugar, 4 tablespoons ground cinnamon, 4 tablespoons ground allspice, 2 tablespoons ground cloves. Scald and skin tomatoes and cut into pieces, add vinegar, brown sugar, cinnamon, cloves, and allspice. Boil slowly until thick. Fill into hot, sterilized jars and seal.

Sweet Pickled Carrots—Two quarts carrots, 1 pint vinegar, ½ pound granulated sugar, 1 ounce mixed whole spices. Select small, slender carrots of uniform size and color, clean with a vegetable brush and blanch in boiling water from 4 to 6 minutes; cold-dip and skin. Place in a saucepan and boil until nearly tender in slightly salted water, drain and cover with vinegar in which the sugar has been dissolved. The spices in small muslin bag, add to vinegar, and let simmer for half an hour. Handle carrots carefully, so that they will not be broken. Pack into hot sterilized jars and seal.

Tomato Catsup—One peck tomatoes, 1 pint vinegar, 1½ tablespoons allspice, 1½ tablespoons cinnamon, 1 tablespoon cloves, ½ teaspoon cayenne pepper, salt to taste. Skim tomatoes and cut fine, add other ingredients and boil for 3 hours. Fill into hot bottles and seal.

Pickled Onions—Peel small, silver-skin onions and let stand for two days in brine strong enough to float an egg. Then let stand in cold water

several hours. If very salty, change water until onions are not unpleasantly salty. Pack into sterilized jars and cover with cold, spiced vinegar, prepared as follows: To 2 quarts cider vinegar (if strong dilute with water) add whole cloves, allspice, pepper, corne and salt, let this boil for 10 minutes. When cold, pour over the onions and seal.

Mock Capers—One pint nasturtium seeds, 1 pint vinegar, ½ cup salt, 1 pint water, 1 tablespoon whole mixed spices (peppercorns, cloves, allspice, white mustard seed). Wash the seeds in cold water and put them in a bowl, pour over a brine, made by dissolving the salt in the pint of water, and let stand for 24 hours. Add spices to vinegar and boil for 10 minutes, then strain. Drain the seeds and pack into hot, sterilized bottles; cover with boiling-hot liquid and seal.

Mango Pickles (Stuffed Green Peppers)—One head cabbage, 2 tablespoons sugar, 2 tablespoons white mustard seed, 1 tablespoon celery salt, 1 tablespoon salt, 4 onions, 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon, ½ teaspoon ground cloves, ½ teaspoon ground pepper, 8 large green peppers, 2 large red peppers, 2 tablespoons grated horseradish. Wash and wipe dry the red and green peppers, cut the latter in halves lengthwise, remove seeds and keep the two halves of each pepper together. Chop fine the red pepper, onions and cabbage; add salt, sugar and spices; mix thoroughly. Fill the green peppers with the mixture; fit the two halves together and tie securely with a clean white cord. Place the stuffed peppers in a crock or glass jars and cover with cider vinegar—to which has been added three or four hot Italian red peppers and one clove of garlic. Cover jars and keep in a cool place.

The Snapdragon

The snapdragon has become quite popular of late years, and deservedly so. It will flower from July to frost and, if potted, will blossom all winter in the house. The florists have evolved many new and vastly improved varieties. Besides being very decorative in the flower garden, when cut they last a long time in water.

There are several varieties of Antirrhinum, or snapdragon: The Tom Thumb, or dwarf; medium and tall. These classes will vary according to soil and climate. Grown in the open, the tall varieties average 2 feet in height, the intermediate 18 inches, and the dwarf 9 inches.

For range of color the intermediate is the best, as it has been developed the most. The half dwarfs grow only 18 inches high out of doors, but they will grow 3 feet or more in the house or under glass.

The seed of the snapdragon may be planted in August and carried over in a cold frame and set out in May in New England.

Seeds planted in the house in March should flower in July. The seeds should be covered only 1-16 of an inch, with very fine dirt. Water the soil, and do not sow the seed for an hour after. After sowing, press the soil down firmly with a board. A box 3 or 4 inches deep will do, using a light compost. Cover the box with glass, and the glass with paper, to conserve moisture. As soon as the seedlings peep through the soil, remove the paper and tip up the glass an inch or so. When the plants are an inch high, transplant to other flats or pots, which should contain a mixture of leaf mold, sand, and good garden soil. The plants should be 3 inches apart, or in 3-inch pots or bands. The plants can be set outdoors in May, after being hardened off. They should be set 18 inches apart each way, and be kept watered and hoed. The spikes must be kept picked, as soon as withered, in order to have a continuous blooming. In October the plants will have many flower stalks in bud and bloom, and a few should be taken into the house if possible.

Some fine varieties of the medium class are: Brilliant Rose, a charming shade of clear rich rose; Queen of the North, a grand, pure white; Yellow Queen, a large, clear, bright yellow; Prince Chamois, distinct chamois color; Fire Flame, one of the brightest vermilions or fire red.

Some Dainty Lingerie

There is a comparatively new note in midsummer lingerie—sounded by the tendency to combine camisole and petticoat, thus achieving the effect of the old-fashioned princess slip. One of the prettiest petticoats thus used was of finely plaited nainsook, used for the sides of the petticoat, and combined with an embroidered panel in front and back. These panels of all-over embroidery, combined with insertion, were stitched to heavier panels, thus obviating the possibility of the skirt's being transparent. The camisole was of the embroidery, and edged with fine, narrow lace around armholes and neck. Made so it came close enough in the neck so that no drawstring was necessary. It had narrow shoulder straps of net, firm enough to serve their purpose and yet transparent, so that they would not show through a sheer blouse.

For such camisoles as this nothing is better or easier to use than the fronts of worn-out shirtwaists. They can be combined with material of the same kind and with lace, and so fashioned into effective camisoles with but little labor.

Many women have never given their approval to the chemises which seem likely to supplant combination suits, possibly as a result of this the French drawers, which fit snugly over the hips and are made of unusually good pattern, now claim their place in the season's lingerie. They are made of white material and instead of a hem have a double band of the material through which ribbons are drawn.

Very pretty indeed are the sleeveless nightgowns, whose necks and armholes are edged with tiny net ruffles and narrow, colored ribbons; one of these, whose drawstring was drawn under the lace-edged medallions applied around the neck of the gown, was especially attractive.

For the Guest Room

Apparently it was just a bouquet, whose flowers were formed of heavy silk, and whose stems were rather long. It lay on a small table in the guest room, and its hidden purpose was not discovered until a visitor wanted a needle and some dark blue silk thread. And then the hostess showed how cleverly the thread was concealed in one of the flowers of the bouquet, and the little needle book in another.

A tape measure hid in one of the stems, and a small pair of scissors snuggled down in the very center of the flowers. A red rose concealed a thimble, and an emerald peeped from another. As for the pins, they were stuck on a long strip of cloth which, rolled up tightly, made the center of the bouquet.

Vegetable Stew

Use equal quantities of vegetables, such as carrots, onions, turnips, and potatoes. Take one-quarter pound of butter and brown it slightly. Place in fireproof earthenware vessel with vegetables all sliced, and let simmer for one-half hour. Add pepper and salt to taste. Fill the vessel with water enough to cover vegetables, and let simmer in the oven or on the stove for two hours, or even less, so long as it simmers. This has the flavor of lamb stew.

Mrs. Knox Says:—

IN August it is well to plan light-cooling foods—easily and quickly prepared with as little cooking as possible, or perhaps no cooking at all. The most delicious and most appropriate of these dishes—light bouillabaisse, soups, salads, and cold meats—can be made with the help of Knox Sparkling Gelatine.

Try one of the new recipes given here. Not only are they appetizing and economical, but their heat-retaining, time-saving features will appeal to you these warm days.

Chilled Vegetable Salad

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
1 cupful of cold water
1 cupful of cubed freshly cooked sugar beets
1 cupful of finely cut string beans
1 cupful of sugar
1 cupful of freshly cooked peas
1 cupful of cold water
1 cupful of lemon juice
2 cupfuls of finely chopped mint leaves, if desired

Soak the gelatine in the cold water for five minutes, and dissolve in boiling water. Add lemon juice and sugar and strain, cool and place in ice box. When mixture begins to stiffen, add the mint leaves, the peas, string beans and beets. Turn into a salad mold, which has been immersed in ice water, and when mixture begins to thicken, add the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs and beat until stiff. Fill molds (which have been dipped in cold water) with the mixture and place in ice box to chill. Unmold when hard, and serve.

Iced Fruit Souffle

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
1 cupful of cold water
1 cupful of boiling water
1 cupful of sugar
4 tablespoons lemon juice
2 cupfuls of crushed fruit juice—peaches, grapes or any preferred fruit.
3 egg whites
½ tablespoonful salt

Soak the gelatine in the cold water for five minutes and dissolve in boiling water. Strain, add the sugar, salt and fruit juice. Place the bowl containing the gelatine in a bowl of ice water, or in the top of a double boiler which has been immersed in ice water, and when mixture begins to thicken, add the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs and beat until stiff. Fill molds (which have been dipped in cold water) with the mixture and place in ice box to chill. Unmold when hard, and serve.

Special Service

Would you like any help with your food problems? If so, write for my recipe books, "Dainty Desserts" and "Food Economy," which contain a large number of recipes for dishes that will give the table many original and economical attractions. They are free of charge, but enclose a 2-cent stamp to cover mailing charges and mention your grocery name. Write to:

Mrs. Charles B. Knox
KNOX GELATINE
800 Knox Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y.

"Wherever a recipe calls for gelatine, think of KNOX"

Holiday Garments

Half the fun of starting for a holiday lies in the comforting knowledge that while we go speeding to our destination through the patchwork country of fields and woods, our trunks are safely tucked away in the luggage van containing all those necessities, and perhaps a few luxuries, so carefully chosen during the previous weeks; for the right clothes for the country contribute very largely to the success and happiness of a holiday.

English tweed knickers are most comfortable worn with golf hose, and we can not very happily contemplate wearing them with the polo cloth sport cape of many folds. Among other things we should have, besides the cotton frocks and shady hats, are short tweed skirts, a blanket coat, jersey coats, mufflers and strong shoes.

We can reflect contentedly on the pair of brown brogued shoes with nailed soles, and the knitted silk stockings in which we intend to tramp the moors, and that moment in which we handed over such a large amount of money in order to become their possessors is forgotten in the contemplation of their waterproof and excellent wearing qualities. Then there is that fascinating blazer flannel coat, such a perfect wrap to wear after a game of tennis or for a chilly evening on the river. These coats promise to become formidable rivals to the knitted jumpers, they are so new and attractive. They are made of striped flannel of many colors, not startlingly vivid—the charms of striking contrasts having ceased to sway us for the time being—these colors are delicate, and blended with wonderful skill, the whole effect being light, cheerful and harmonious.

The coats are short but generously cut, much on the lines of a man's blazer, with a sack back and fastening low in front with one pearl or brass button. Another variety of the same thing is made of plain flannel bound with a contrasting color, such as white with pale blue, rose with gray, yellow with lavender. They look best when worn with a white serge or flannel skirt, and a white muffer and buckskin shoes would complete a very serviceable and attractive tennis kit.

According to pleated skirts are very good for tennis wear as they allow such freedom of movement and the newest kind of accordion pleating has plain spaces between the pleats about six inches apart. A white felt hat will be found a useful possession for country wear, this light felt being worn almost as much as straw in the summer time now, and if bound round the edge with yellow ribbon and trimmed with the same ribbon tied into a simple bow these hats make a very suitable accompaniment for flannel suits.

For bathing dresses, taffeta, satin, cretonne, and sponge cloth are all favorite materials as they do not cling when wet, but the people who really mean to swim will probably stick to cottonette.

of the Orient are woven into a single rug, by each individual craftsman or family, who weave the rug.

This is the reason no two Oriental rugs are exactly alike in pattern. Rugs from the same province, or town, may be similar in weave, material and coloring, but each design is original with the rug weaver who conceives it. Some Persian rugs have a quotation or "rubaiyat" from a Persian poet or philosopher, such as "May you be fortunate" or "How beautifully the nightingale sings among the roses," woven in as part of the design. But these are quite rare. And it is interesting to know that some of the finest specimens of antique Persian rugs come from the province of Khorassan, where the famous tent-maker poet, Omar Khayyam, author of the familiar Rubaiyat, lived in the eleventh century.

Oriental rugs as a whole may be divided into six kinds: 1. Persian or Iranian; 2. Turkish; 3. Caucasian or Daghestan; 4. Turkistan or Turcoman; 5. Afghan or Afghanistan; and 6. Belooch or Beloochistan. Under each of these groups come many rugs of different names, which are given them usually according to the province, district, town or tribe in which they are made.

To judge any Oriental rug, there are certain points which determine its origin and therefore its value. These things are the shape, material, pile, weave, design, figures and colors.

The best rugs are made from camel and goat's hair, and wool of the best sort, and dyed with the best vegetable dyes. The result is that the beauty of their colorings and silky sheen increases with age. Only so-called "modern improvements" have been introduced into Asia Minor have aniline dyes and cheaper yarns been substituted to meet the great foreign demand for Oriental rugs.

Originally Oriental rugs were only made for gifts, or for personal use, such as a prayer rug. Some of these were designed and worked upon often as long as four years, and sometimes many, many years to make a gift to a prince or a member of the nobility. Some were created as gifts for friends during holidays, and certain Turkish rugs, particularly the Kiz-Kilims or "bride rugs," were woven as a wedding gift from the bride to her husband, to show the skill of her handicraft just as a New England Priscilla brought a chest of hand-spun linen as part of her dowry.

Persian rugs, which are among the most beautiful of Oriental rugs, were oblong in shape largely on account of the shape of the rooms in Persian houses due to shortage of lumber in

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ECONOMIC EFFECTS
OF PROHIBITION

Fewer Accidents With Prohibition

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Under the heading, "Fewer Accidents on Monday," the following article appeared in the National Underwriter showing an unquestionable industrial economic advantage resulting from prohibition.

"In going over the figures for the past year compensation companies have noticed quite a reduction in the number of Monday morning accidents. This has been particularly noticeable since national prohibition went into effect. The workman who would go along in the regular way during the week would very often stray from the straight and narrow path on Sunday or holidays. He would go on a tear on Sunday and report for work Monday in rather poor shape. He would be able to perform his duties well enough until about 11 o'clock, when the effects of fatigue would be most marked. Nearly all of the Monday morning accidents used to and still occur at 11 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, called by claim men the 'fatigue hours.' The resistance of the workman who is not in good shape is lowest at these two hours of the day.

"In other words, in the days when liquor was flowing freely, workmen used to report on Monday morning with a 'hangover.' There was never very much boozing during working hours as it would not be tolerated by employers, but industrial workers used to report for work on Monday with the effects of Sunday's debauch weighing heavily upon them. They are now reporting for duty in a more nearly normal condition and the result has been a material reduction in the number of Monday accidents."

No Use for Patrol Wagon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Cincinnati Enquirer, in a despatch from Frankfort, Kentucky, tells in the following words of a new aspect of the economic effects of prohibition:

"Mayor Ross advertised today for the sale of the city patrol wagon. Since prohibition became effective arrests are so few and far between that the patrol wagon passes most of the time in a livery stable. As a result, the City Council has decided to cancel its contract for the upkeep of the wagon and for a horse to draw it."

Inasmuch as Frankfort was a center of the distilling traffic, the news carries an added significance.

STUDENTS TO WATCH EXPERTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

BERKELEY, California—The manufacture of teachers' desks and other school equipment is to be carried on in the high school shops of this city. Students will watch the construction of equipment turned out by experts in order to become familiar with the work.

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IF TASTY FOOD

IN A QUIET AND BEAUTIFUL ATMOSPHERE APPEALS TO YOU WHY NOT TRY

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Chinese-American Dishes
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A La Carte All Hours
Refined Music
Prompt, Efficient and Courteous Service

Robbins Inc.
Restaurant,
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Hartford's Unique
Dining Place
Management of
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M. C. DEMETER, Proprietor
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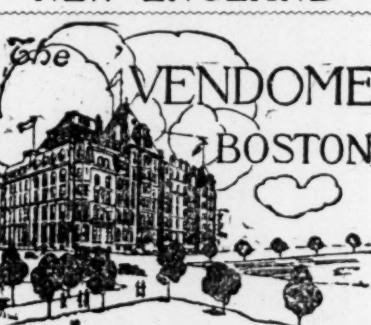


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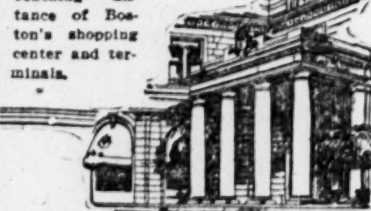
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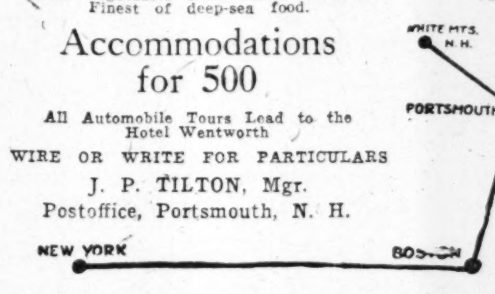
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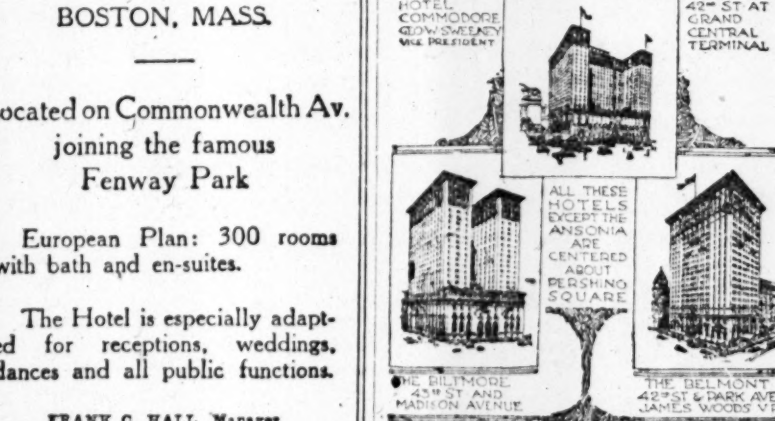


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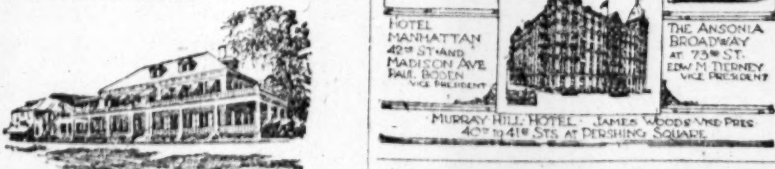
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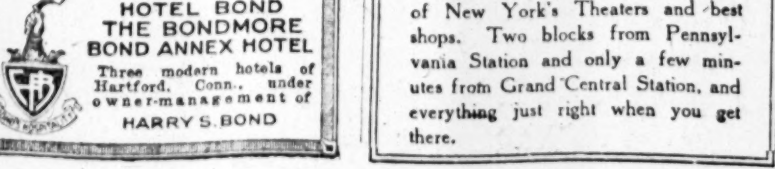
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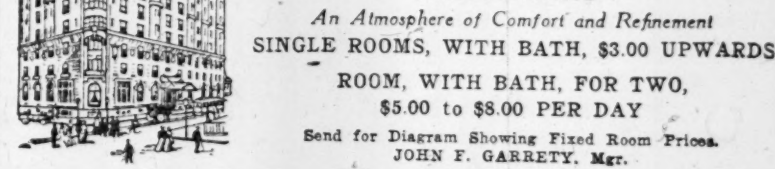
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Park Avenue Hotel

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Subway Station at the Door
NEW YORK
Single Rooms \$2.25 Per Day Upwards
ADVANTAGES
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Unique dining loggia overlooking sunken palm garden.
Orchestral music of highest order.
GEORGE C. BROWN, Proprietor.
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

STARS IN TIGHT
BATTLE NEAR TOP

Leading Golfers in United States
Open Gradually Come Into
Their Own—Hutchison Does
Another 69 in Morning Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

TOLEDO, Ohio—With the pace gradually becoming faster, the third day's play in the United States Open Golf Tournament found the most stars of the game closely grouped for the lead. Jack Hutchison, whose golf has been of the highest grade since the tourney started, was again the star. Paired with W. C. Hagen he turned in a 69 for the morning round, three under par, and made a 76 in the afternoon, giving him a total of 145. Hagen gained three strokes on the Glenview star in the afternoon, but closed the day with 147, the same figure as was made by Vardon and Ray.

J. M. Barnes of St. Louis was paired with Vardon and both played great golf, especially in the afternoon, when both were under par on the way out—the first time a pair have accomplished this feat. Barnes continued his fine work, finishing the afternoon round in 70—two under par—which gave him 146 for the day.

Leo Diegel again played brilliant golf, although a 7 on the 12th hurt his total. He went out in 35 during the afternoon and at the turn was just a stroke behind Hutchison. He could not overtake the Chicagoan, however, and finished tied with Barnes for second with 146.

Charles Evans Jr. leads the amateurs with 150, while R. T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, Georgia, is two strokes in the rear. The summary:

UNITED STATES OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

First Round	Out In T.
Jack Hutchison, Chicago.....	35 37 69
Leo Diegel, Chicago.....	35 37 72
Robert McDonald, Bobolink.....	35 37 73
W. C. Hagen, Toledo.....	35 37 74
Edward Ray, England.....	35 37 74
Harry Vardon, England.....	35 37 74
G. L. Bowden, Commonwealth.....	37 37 74
Will Hunter, Chicago.....	41 34 75
F. W. Loos, Ravistown.....	38 37 75
L. R. Ayton, Scotland.....	38 37 75
Fred McLeod, Columbia.....	38 37 75
J. M. Barnes, St. Louis.....	37 39 76
R. E. Knepper, Sioux City.....	39 37 76
E. F. Loeffler, Oakland.....	39 37 76
M. J. Brady, Oakland Hills.....	40 37 77
Charles Hall.....	40 37 77
Gilbert Nichols, unattached.....	40 37 77
Charles Mayo, Edgewater.....	40 37 77
John Golden, Tuxedo.....	38 41 79
T. D. Armour, Scotland.....	38 41 79
Willie Kidd, Minneapolis.....	40 39 79
Tom Kerrigan, Swanow.....	39 40 79
C. W. Hackney, Atlanta.....	40 39 79
P. McNamara, Cherry Valley.....	41 38 79
R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta.....	40 39 79
D. K. White, Toledo.....	38 41 79
Louis Teller, Brae Burn.....	38 41 79
C. Thoms, Shinnecock Hills.....	39 40 79
George Sargent, Cincinnati.....	41 38 79
Alexander Ross, Detroit.....	42 38 80
Harrison Johnston, Toledo.....	41 39 80
Fred Bell, Denver.....	42 38 80
James Carberry, Lagrange.....	41 39 80
Frank Adams, Winnipeg.....	41 39 80
Wilfred Reid, Wilmington.....	40 40 80
F. Gullickson, West Montclair.....	40 40 80
W. C. Fowles Jr., Oaklandmont.....	40 40 80

Second Round

Out In T.	Day
Jack Hutchison, Chicago.....	37 74 111
J. M. Barnes, St. Louis.....	34 76 110
Leo Diegel, Chicago.....	35 79 114
Harry Vardon, England.....	35 79 114
Edward Ray, England.....	36 77 113
W. C. Hagen, Toledo.....	37 76 113
Robert McDonald, Bobolink.....	37 76 113
W. C. Fowles Jr., Oaklandmont.....	37 76 113
Charles Hall.....	37 76 113
John Golden, Tuxedo.....	38 74 112
R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta.....	38 74 112
E. F. Loeffler, Oakland.....	38 74 112
Alexander Ross, Detroit.....	38 74 112
Willie Kidd, Minneapolis.....	38 74 112
Tom Kerrigan, Swanow.....	38 74 112
C. W. Hackney, Atlanta.....	38 74 112
P. McNamara, Cherry Valley.....	38 74 112
D. K. White, Toledo.....	38 74 112
Louis Teller, Brae Burn.....	38 74 112
C. Thoms, Shinnecock Hills.....	38 74 112
George Sargent, Cincinnati.....	38 74 112
Alexander Ross, Detroit.....	38 74 112
Harrison Johnston, Toledo.....	38 74 112
Fred Bell, Denver.....	38 74 112
James Carberry, Lagrange.....	38 74 112
Frank Adams, Winnipeg.....	38 74 112
Wilfred Reid, Wilmington.....	38 74 112
F. Gullickson, West Montclair.....	38 74 112
W. C. Fowles Jr., Oaklandmont.....	38 74 112

NAVY WILL HAVE
GOOD SCHEDULE

Midshipmen Eleven to Face,
Among Others, the Army,
Princeton and Georgetown

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—The United States Naval Academy contingent is looking with keen interest to the football season, which this fall will be a real test of the Midshipmen's ability in the great college game. For the first time in many years a strong schedule has been arranged, with Princeton University and the United States Military Academy to be played away from Annapolis, and Georgetown University and Lafayette College as the big home games. The schedule includes a number of other formidable opponents.

The management is looking for a game on November 20, date which at the request of Gilmour Dobie, former coach, was left open. Robert Folwell, the new coach, has no objection to a game against a team of reasonable strength for that date, though it is just a week before the final game of the season against the Military Academy at the New York Polo Grounds. Arrangements have been concluded for the playing of the Army-Navy

game at the Polo Grounds on November 27, giving additional assurance that New York is to be the permanent scene of the big event. With the bulk of their team again available and encouraged by their fine showing in other branches of sports the Navy is again confident of victory.

North Carolina State College plays the opening game at Annapolis on October 2 and may be counted upon to give the midshipmen a good battle without being dangerous. The following Saturday, Lafayette renews football relations with the Naval Academy, after an absence of a number of years from its schedule, and is expected to give the local team a real try-out. Bucknell University, one of the midshipmen's most regular opponents, is booked for October 16.

Much interest is taken in the team's trip to Princeton on November 23. The Tigers have played at Annapolis on a few occasions, but this is the first time the navy team has arranged to play at Princeton, and it will be only the second time the Naval Academy has met any other opponent but West Point away from Annapolis grounds.

Only the game against Western Reserve University on October 30 intervenes between the Princeton contest and a game with Georgetown on November 6, which will undoubtedly be the big game of the season on the home grounds.

CLEVELAND STILL
IS ON DOWN GRADE

Speaker's Nine, Losing for Third
Straight Time to New York,
Is Hard Pressed for the Lead

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland.....	69	38	.645
New York.....	70	42	.626
St. Louis.....	52	53	.495
Boston.....	47	57	.452
Washington.....	46	58	.442
Detroit.....	45	59	.433
Philadelphia.....	34	74	.315

RESULTS THURSDAY

New York 5, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 7, Washington 2.
Philadelphia 3, Detroit 1.

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Detroit.
Boston at Philadelphia (two games).

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—New York made it a clean sweep in its series with the Cleveland American League leaders, and if the results of the four-day stand count for nothing else they seem to indicate that the Highlanders are team for team superior to the Ohio representatives. In the early stages of the campaign, both in their home grounds and in the Cleveland fair, M. J. Huggins' reputed band of sluggers showed they were no "flashes in the pan," and in the last series between the two leading contenders at New York the Highlanders captured the first three games, leaving only the final as consolation to the visitors. One game in the recent series was postponed, but in the three played the New Yorkers left no doubt as to their manner of claiming first honors.

It is Chicago, however, that immediately benefits by Cleveland's defeat. For the White Sox, encouraged by the turn which gave them second in the standing, have kept right on winning, and yesterday annexed their fifth straight victory from the hapless Washington club. Chicago now is within one game of the league eminence, with New York another half-game behind. Cleveland is idle today, as well as the Highlanders, while W. J. Gleason's men begin a rather easy series with Detroit.

Philadelphia made it two out of three from their Detroit rivals by winning yesterday, a fact which doubtless pleases Connie Mack's players beyond description, for the series which the Athletics have captured this year have been few and far between. Until it ran into the snags of the last-ditching Detroit seemed to be doing all right in the past traveled; but the outlook for upset at the hands of Mack's pupils brings the seventh and eighth-placers into respectful proximity.

HIGHLANDERS HOLD THEIR LEAD

CLEVELAND, Ohio—New York led off with four in the first inning and won from Cleveland, 5 to 1. The score:
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York..... 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 6 0
Cleveland..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 2
Batteries—Quinn and Ruel; Coveleski, Uhl and O'Neill. Umpires—Chill, Owens and Friel.

SEVEN RUNS ON FIVE HITS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago made five hits count for seven runs today, while seven hits for Washington brought out two tallies. The score:
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago..... 0 0 3 4 0 0 0 0 0 7 5 4
Washington..... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 1
Batteries—Clemens and Schalk; Courtney, Zachary and Garrity. Umpires—Moriarty and Hildebrand.

ATHLETICS CAPTURE SERIES

DETROIT, Michigan—Two runs in the ninth gave Philadelphia a victory yesterday, 3 to 1. The score:
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 6 0
Detroit..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 2
Batteries—Harris and Perkins; Ayres and Manion. Umpires—Evans and Dineen.

YEAR'S HITTING RECORD

FLINT, Michigan—Jack Wright, left-fielder with the Flint Club of the Michigan-Ontario League established what was believed to be a home run record for this season Wednesday when he batted out three in a game between Saginaw and Flint. He was also credited with a single and a sacrifice.

CINCINNATI REDS
COME INTO LEAD

Take Fourth Victory of Their
Five-Game Series at Boston,
While Brooklyn Club Loses

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati.....	59	44	.573
Brooklyn.....	61	47	.563
New York.....	57	47	.548
Pittsburgh.....	53	49	.520
Chicago.....	54	57	.486
St. Louis.....	48	57	.457
Boston.....	44	54	.449
Philadelphia.....	41	62	.398

RESULTS THURSDAY

Cincinnati 6, Boston 5 (11 innings).
Chicago 8, Brooklyn 4.
Pittsburgh 2, New York 0.
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston (two games).
Brooklyn at New York.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Brooklyn yielded the lead of the National League yesterday to Cincinnati, after having staged off the clamoring Reds since July 9, when Wilbert Robinson's team entered first place. It took the fourth victory in a five-game series at Boston and the second consecutive defeat of Brooklyn by the Chicago Cubs to effect the result desired from a Cincinnati standpoint, and the Reds' lead today consists of one-half game, or .008 points. The world's champions do not play this afternoon, having left this city for Chicago, where they will open a four-day series. Brooklyn, however, is slated to oppose the formidable New York Giants on the latter's ground. A victory for Brooklyn today will narrow the gap, but will produce no change in the leadership.

C. B. Adams came to Pittsburgh's rescue and succeeded in blasting the Giants' hope for a clean sweep in the series just ended. The veteran turned in a most creditable exhibition, holding J. J. McGraw's sluggers to two scattered hits, and Pittsburgh won by 2 to 0. The tail-enders turned on their St. Louis guests, as the 6-to-1 odds will indicate, and are only two points shy of the 400 mark. Chicago, counted on all along as a dangerous contender, seems to be making a latent stand, and if its work against the deposed leaders is any criterion the Cubs will make their presence felt in the closing weeks of the campaign.

REDS WIN THE LEAGUE LEAD

BOSTON, Massachusetts—H. K. Groh hit two bases in the eleventh inning here yesterday, scoring I. B. Wingo, who had singled, with the winning run. The victory put Cincinnati in first place in the league standing. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati..... 0 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 1 6 10 2
Boston..... 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 5 11 2
Batteries—Eller, Luque, Oeschger and Wingo; Scott and O'Neill. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

ADAMS PITCHES SPLENDIDLY

NEW YORK, New York—New York was powerless against C. B. Adams yesterday, getting only two hits and no runs. The score:
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh..... 3 2 0 0 0 0 1 2 8 15
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0
Batteries—Adams and Haefner; Barnes and Smith. Umpires—Hart and Harrison.

CARDINALS DEFEATED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—G. A. Smith held St. Louis to four hits yesterday, and Philadelphia won, 6 to 1. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia..... 3 2 0 0 0 0 1 2 8 15
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 4 5
Batteries—Smith and Wheat; Clemens and Clemens. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

CUBS DEFEAT BROOKLYN

BROOKLYN, New York—Chicago had the better of a slugfest match, winning from the locals, 8 to 4. The score:
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago..... 1 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 8 15 0
Brooklyn..... 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 4 12 2
Batteries—Vaughn and Daly; Smith, Marmax, Mohart and Krueger. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

COLUMBIA FOOTBALL ORDER

NEW YORK, New York—Columbia University's first string football candidates have been ordered by Coach O'Neill to report for practice at South Field on September 13. The remaining candidates will not report until September 22, when the university opens for the fall term. O'Neill, the new coach, formerly was in charge of the Syracuse eleven.

FOOTBALL TIE AT STOCKHOLM

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—The All-St. Louis Association football team played its fourth match here this afternoon, resulting in a tie, each side scoring twice. For the United States players Harry Ratcliff and Corrigan scored in the first half, and Sweden shot two goals in the second half.

PATTEN PITTSFIELD VICTOR

PITTSFIELD, Massachusetts—W. W. Patten of the Mohawk Golf Club, Schenectady, New York, defeated R. H. Ball of Adams, Massachusetts, on the tenth hole, in the final round of the annual open golf tournament at the Country Club of Pittsfield.

CLEVELAND PREPARES EARLY

CLEVELAND, Ohio—With Cleveland leading the American League by five games, although the pennant race is

by no means decided, the Cleveland club, in anticipation of winning the flag, has awarded a contract and secured a permit to construct a press box to seat 500 newspaper correspondents and telegraph operators in the world's series. Work will begin August 16.

WALTON REGATTA
PROVES EXCITING

Heavy Adverse Stream Fails to
Detract From the Excellency
of the Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALTON-ON-THAMES, England—Walton Regatta, the first of importance after Henley, took place on July 10 with an entry unusually large, there being 32 heats and finals on the program. Although the races were rowed against a very heavy stream, the finishes in many cases proved most exciting. Thames Rowing Club, who this year are experiencing a most successful regatta season, secured the Walton eights, Walton fours, senior eights, and senior fours.

London Rowing Club entered a very good crew for the junior eights, and in their meeting Staines Boat Club in the final a splendid race was seen. London Rowing Club had the decided advantage of station, and led slightly from the commencement; but Staines Boating Club rowed bravely, and were eventually just beaten by 4 ft.

In the final of the senior sculls, N. L. Huggins (Twickenham Rowing Club) caused a mild sensation by defeating F. E. Eyken (Delft University). Interest was added to the race by the fact that both men had competed, unsuccessfully, in the Diamond sculls at Henley, and the general opinion was that the Dutchman would prove too speedy for his opponent. Both scullers started off at a great pace, and N. L. Huggins soon took the lead. Although F. E. Eyken steered somewhat badly, he made a gallant spurt at the finish, but the Twickenham man held his advantage and won by a bare length.

Another good race was that between Thames Rowing Club and Kingston Rowing Club, in the final of the Walton eights. Thames Rowing Club, stroked by R. G. Bare, showed splendid style, and after the halfway mark had been passed drew ahead to win by a length. W. Boulton, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, who at Marlow stroked a winning junior four and won his junior sculls, was beaten in the heat of the junior-senior sculls by A. F. Jacob, Kingston Rowing Club, who in the final secured a victory over L. G. Field, Vesta Rowing Club.

Very promising form was shown by R. H. Francis, Vesta Rowing Club, who in the junior sculls came successfully through two heats, ultimately winning the final from E. R. Carter, Kingston Rowing Club. The summary:

Junior-Senior Sculls—Won by A. F. Jacob, Kingston Rowing Club.
Junior Sculls—Won by R. H. Francis, Vesta Rowing Club.
Walton Fours—Won by Thames Rowing Club.

Walton Eights—Won by Thames Rowing Club.

Senior Sculls—Won by N. L. Huggins, Twickenham Rowing Club.

Junior Eights—Won by London Rowing Club.

Senior Fours Challenge Cup—Won by Thames Rowing Club.

Junior Fours—Won by Quinton Boating Club.

Senior Eights Challenge Cup—Won by Thames Rowing Club.

CANADIAN TEAM IS
SELECTED FOR MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario—The Toronto and District Cricket Council recently selected the team which will represent Canada in the international matches to be played here Friday and Saturday, August 27 and 28, against a team from the United States. The eleven is as follows:

Norman Egram (Capt.); A. C. Ingles; W. C. Greens; A. Wakefield; J. Colborne; H. Delahunt; F. MacKeston; P. N. Carpenter; A. E. C. Goodman; L. M. Heath; H. C. Wooley; Reserves—C. K. C. Martin; W. J. Simmons.

PICKUPS

One of the potent factors in the success of the Brooklyn club, a season-long contender for the National League pennant, is I. M. Olson, the hard-working shortstop. Olson is not a star in the accepted sense of the word, for he is not considered a hard hitter, and his fielding, as a matter of fact, leaves something to be desired at times. But it is as a moral asset that Olson works for the most good to his team; when his mates become discouraged, as will happen to the best regulated nine, Olson comes to time with some cheering remark—his own vocal stock in trade is "Determination, boys," and the tide of battle is thus often turned.

E. J. Roush of Cincinnati is playing as good, if not better, baseball this year than last, and together with Capt. H. K. Groh is leading the Reds in their strong pennant drive. Roush's batting thus far has been one of the sensations of a season replete with extraordinary features.

One of the hardest working pitchers in the major leagues is John Scott, the right-hander with the Boston Braves. Seldom does a day go by that Scott does not appear on the pitching mound, and when he is not in actual conflict he is "warming up" ready to go in at the instant his manager, G. T. Stallings, commands.

BROOKLYN BUYS ANOTHER

BROOKLYN, New York—The Brooklyn Nationals have purchased outfielder Bert Griffith from the Birmingham Club of the Southern Association.

FRENCH OPEN IS
IMPORTANT EVENT

United States Golfers Regard the
Annual Championship Fixture
at La Boulie as Competition
of the First Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA BOULIE, France—In the days before the war the French amateur golf championship, which, though French, is open to the amateurs of the whole wide world, had come to be regarded as a first-class fixture and was attracting an increasingly strong entry, while it invariably produced matches and finishes of peculiar interest. And it is an event to which United States players, more or less disappointed with their achievements in the British open championship which precedes it, gave much attention in their search for consolation, and here indeed in days of old they have been well consoled.

In 1911 Mr. Charles Evans, Jr., of Chicago, came on here from Prestwick and fought out a great final with Mr. J. G. Anderson, then of Massachusetts, the game going to the thirty-eighth hole. Mr. Evans became the winner. In 1914 he tried to become French champion again, but fortune was this time against him, yet for the second time here on the oldest course of the Parisian district, two American players were again the contestants in the last stage of all, the pair being Mr. Francis Ouimet and Mr. Harold Topping of Greenwich, the former winning by four up and three to play.

In between these two exclusively American finals there had been championships in which the Hon. Michael Scott and Lord Charles Hope had triumphed, the respective runners-up being Mr. C. B. Marfarlane and Mr. E. A. Lassen, the latter a former British amateur champion. His game with Lord Charles Hope in the final will be forever memorable in the annals of French golf, or rather, of golf played in France, for, while Lord Charles should have won a long way from home, the game had to go to the thirty-seventh. So much, it may be considered, should be said to indicate that the French championship had received a very considerable status when it had to be suspended after 1914 for the usual cause.

On its resumption it loses little or nothing; in some respects, indeed, it gains. The American entry was not at one time, with so many Americans in evidence at the British amateur championship at Muirfield, and if they could have stayed on, several of them would have found that this tournament suited them better than the other, and quite possibly there would have been another American winner. However, before it began their time in Europe was finished. The United States, nevertheless, was represented by two players, Mr. J. B. Ryerson and Mr. W. Berry, the latter of Merion, Philadelphia. The British entry was rather strong in its way. It included the new amateur champion, Mr. Cyril Tolley; Lord Charles Hope, a former winner; Mr. A. R. Aitken, Maj. Guy Campbell and Mr. T. D. Armour, generally regarded as the rising light of the young Scottish school and a player with a belief in himself which leads him to seek championships everywhere, despite the fact that he has had a consistent habit of reaching finals and then getting beaten in them.

A few days after the conclusion of this meeting at La Boulie he took ship for the United States in quest of championships there, and it may be said with confidence that he is one of the most formidable players who have ever invaded the American courses from Britain. Others among the British entries included Mr. W. Roger Wethered, Lord Castlestrosse, who since the war has now to do his driving and other things in the most orthodox manner but does them very well. The Hon. Michael Scott had entered, but did not put in an appearance.

The French entry in numbers and variety at all events was quite as good as was to be expected. Only once has a French player won this championship of France, and that was in 1909 when M. Francois de Bellet, the acknowledged best amateur in France in days when the game was rather young and raw in these parts, was winner. He is now the Baron de Bellet himself, but he devotes himself

still, as he did for long before the war, to a commercial career and practices it with much assiduity, to the constant neglect of his golf.

So his game has suffered and he is not now a very formidable opponent in a championship. It was interesting to see also Mr. A. Vagliano back again to the game, for before the war he was one of the best of the young French school, but in his case also his game has suffered. Then there was the Duc de Mouchy and Mr. C. J. Castel, the latter before the war being a too ambitious pursuer of the British championships, but now a vastly improved golfer.

There was an Indian player in Mr. H. S. Malik, who "came out" in 1914 in the university match at Rye, and his case also, it may be said, there is some improvement in his game. Also there was a Rumanian, the first ever seen in any golf championship. He entered now from the Société de Golf here at La Boulie, and showed himself to be a player of much quality and greater promise. There are many versions of his name, but that which has secured most credence and seems simplest is Ajderol Nanovano. Here then were the materials for an interesting championship of an unusual order.

After the heavy and continuous rains of the open championship which immediately preceded this event the weather was fine, and though there was some rain during the later stages of the meeting the competitors, as golfing weather goes, had not very much to grumble at.

The first round was productive of some exciting struggles, and foremost among them was the match of the day, and one of the two big matches of the meeting. This was the engagement between Mr. Armour and Lord Charles Hope, and it fulfilled all its paper promise, for it was not until the twenty-second hole had been played that Mr. Armour finally shook off his opponent and became victor. Lord Charles Hope has rather a way at times of leaving things until too late, and on this occasion he was two up with three to go. Mr. Armour, however, squared at the home hole, and so the players had to go out again.

Three halved holes, and the thing had become intense. There should have been more of them, but on this twenty-second green a four-foot putt was presented to Lord Charles which was too much for him, and so out he went. Next in apparent importance was the match between Mr. Tolley and the Baron de Bellet, but the

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EDUCATIONAL

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Views of Government School Men
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Australia is proud of her educational systems and of the fact that the son of every man has every opportunity to distinguish himself in the public school and later in the university. The report of the South Australian Education Department, therefore, is of interest in that it furnishes the reports of various state school inspectors, and covers a wide field.

To begin with, the superintendent of primary schools says that they are grateful for what they have been able to do for the children of South Australia in past years. They realize that they now stand at the dawn of a better day, and that provided they have the necessary equipment, education in South Australia will soon hold no mean position when compared with that of the other states of the Commonwealth. He mentions that for over 16 years the classification of the schools of South Australia has been regulated by what was known, with little respect and with less favor, as the "fixed ratio"—a scheme which had much to commend and little to commend it, except usage. The manifestly unequal positions of status and salary which it set up led to its abolition. Although such a drastic reform could not be accomplished without some hardship being inflicted in a few individual cases, the teachers as a body have been relieved of a burden under which they have groaned for many years. For the future, the rational plan of grading the schools according to their annual average attendance will be followed, and henceforth the salary paid to the teacher will be in direct proportion to the amount of service required of him.

Correspondence Teaching

The report deals with every phase of the public school curriculum in the State, and the notes of different inspectors are interesting and human in their outlook. Inspector Longmore, for example, speaks of what is termed "Out-Back Correspondence." He says that this movement, which started in a very informal way two years ago, had recently grown so rapidly that he found difficulty in keeping pace with it. About 114 children, from 52 families, who lived in remote localities at long distances from schools, were being assisted in their education. The teacher, after some correspondence, decided what books were necessary, and parcels containing these were sent out from the Education Stores in Adelaide. One family, living at the border fence, were 400 miles from the nearest school. One family lived along the camel tracks in the far north. The Port Augusta school had supervised the work of 12 children living along the East-West Continental Railway line.

Another inspector dwelt on the out-back schools in South Australia. He said that most of the schools in the Murray lands were small, and were held in rented buildings, which were used for general purposes—entertainments, church meetings, services, etc. There were, naturally, very few residences, and the teachers were usually unmarried and mostly women. It was frequently difficult to get board and lodging for the teacher, and the inspector had met with cases of real hardship, though every effort was being made by the department to prevent such unsatisfactory conditions. However, the girls were not, as a rule, very lonely out there, because, in spite of all their hard times and disadvantages, the settlers were usually kind and provided a good deal of social life.

Teachers' Libraries Needed

One of the inspectors was of the opinion that, as a body, South Australian school-teachers do not study much educational literature. Their acquaintance with general literature was neither extensive nor deep. He advocated a teachers' library in every school to contain the best and the latest works on educational development in all phases. He thought that, to get over the difficulty of the cost of the books, the teachers in the different groups of schools should form clubs so that the volumes could be distributed from the central school in each district. Apart from this criticism, he appeared proud of the teachers in his district, as they had done all they could to promote the welfare of the children entrusted to their care, and he considered that their courage in confronting difficulties, their determination to surmount obstacles and their zeal in the discharge of duties, had been very marked.

Inspector Fairweather quotes Ruskin's definition of education. "Education does not mean teaching people to know what they do not know. It means teaching them to behave as they do not behave. I am weary of seeing this subject treated as if education only meant teaching children to write or cipher, or repeat from memory. Real education means nothing of the kind. It means teaching children to be clean, active, honest and useful." This inspector thinks that South Australians can honestly claim that their schools have educated boys and girls who have attended them. He prides himself on the fact that, whereas 30 years ago the neighborhood of a large school was often recognized by its untidy surroundings, torn paper, leaves from old copy books, chalk marks on fences and pavements, and complaints of interference with growing flowers in gardens which the children passed, today that age of

careless vandalism had gone. The lovely patches of flowers along the terraces and decking the parklands are now untouched, and the former complaints have almost come to an end. He attributes this improvement largely to the excellent foundations laid in the kindergarten and to the general teaching of nature study.

Technical education also comes within the scope of the annual report. The superintendent observes that with the exception of the establishment of four special schools for the vocational training of returned soldiers, and the opening of the Printers' School, there has been no extension of technical schools during the year. The most serious obstacle to technical education in South Australia is the lack of unity between the technical branch of the education department and the chief technical school in the State. An effort was made during the year to overcome this serious difficulty, and detailed recommendations were drawn up, but financial difficulties prevented any further action. Although the school year was a short one, a satisfactory number of boys qualified for passes to the second grade in technical education of apprentices. A number of apprentices who had left the classes, did so on account of the cancellation of their indentures on the completion of their apprenticeship period. A large number of probationers also discontinued attendance, mainly because of their unfitness for the particular trade concerned; experience in this matter completely justified the demand for a probationary period as set down under the act. The superintendent added with satisfaction that employers generally gave every consideration to their apprentices in order to enable the classes to be properly attended.

Inspector Pavia expressed the view that the present system of inspection of schools was not in the best interest either of the child or the teacher, and that the whole outlook of the inspector was narrowed by having to reduce everything noticed to a numerical value. His expression of the teacher's worth was thus considerably limited. He declared that there were many indefinable influences whose value could never be gauged in figures, and that the whole atmosphere which surrounded the teachers at their work could never be truly expressed in exact terms. The inspector, he admitted, conscientiously tried to weigh the teacher's merit by means of points and figures. The teacher who covered year by year the same well-beaten track, whose interest was confined to his own class, apart from the school as a whole, that teacher, he declared, triumphed. But the individual who looked thoughtfully ahead and weighed his methods as he went, who experimented and grouped toward a more complete development, who developed his boys through sports, and interests and refined them through hobbies, that teacher—the true educationist—often took second place, because his influence was incalculable. The present system means hours of laborious work to the inspector. The conclusion was often both inadequate and unsatisfactory. He plaintively cries: "Is it worth while? Cannot some simpler system of gauging efficiency and skill be evolved?"

LORD HALDANE ON ADULT EDUCATION

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Will there soon be a new calling for the teacher? Viscount Haldane thinks so, and he has expressed his views in the columns of The New Highway for July. He says it is now clearly realized that it is practicable to give to the grown man, whose day is spent in the factory or the mine or the fields, certain teaching of a university standard. This is a result which the founders of the Workers Education Association have brought into prominence; and it may be added, though the writer does not say so, that they have proved it for women as well as for men. But so far the demand has only been established experimentally, since the means of spreading such teaching widely do not exist. Therefore there cannot at present be said to be a calling for teachers in tutorial work of this kind. The demand must first be met on a sufficient scale through state assistance.

Lord Haldane puts the matter thus: "At the Cooperative congress, held at Bristol on May 25, a new proposition was put before the assembly. This was that, just as in 1870, the state had taken upon itself the duty of seeing that its youth was educated, so it should 50 years later; and, in view of the growing demand for yet higher education, it should assume the duty of seeing that adequate facilities were provided for bringing education of the university type within reach of the people in every district where they could take advantage of it. From the character and quality of the higher learning which experience had shown to be the least that would suffice, it was obvious that only the universities could accomplish the work of training the teachers required."

"The proposal therefore meant a great extension of university activity, and that the universities themselves should be put in a position to send out a stream of tutors, inferior in no respect to those engaged within their walls, to perform the new extramural functions under conditions which would be provided for by the local authorities and by the public concerned. It meant a large outlay by the state, probably in the end an addition of £1,000,000 a year to the edu-

cation estimates; but it was probable that the mental and moral gain, and the stabilizing effect which it would have in removing discontent and unrest, would more than compensate for the outlay.

"It remains to be seen whether the Cooperative Union and the Labor Party, both of which are very friendly to higher education for the democracy, will take up the proposal for government action now launched. If they do, there is no doubt that they will find many to help their efforts.

"What is important is to realize that, should this reform be carried through, it will mean a new and attractive profession for the teacher. Those who have shown that it was in them to rise to the calling of the extramural university tutor will have been recruited from the class of university students. They will, like the tutors within its walls, with whom some of them will probably periodically exchange work, represent the élite of the university.

"The universities are ready to open their doors still more widely than at present, and to undertake the new work if asked to do so, is pretty evident from the recent report of the reconstruction committee on adult education, of which the Master of Balliol was chairman. All they desire in order to enable them to commence the work is the means. They welcome the idea of playing a new and great part in the national life. They feel they can attract and train the recruits required for a new and great profession.

"If this special vocation is adequately established, it will be a fresh attraction to entry into the general profession of teaching. For the student who goes to the university to be trained as a teacher of whatever kind will feel that he has this open to him as a prize for excellence. And none who have read the description of the work even now being done, under difficult conditions and with insufficient money—in the mining and pottery districts, for example—are likely to doubt either the quality or the attractiveness of the calling. It is one in which the tutor has time for reflection and research and in which he preserves his relation to his alma mater.

"The faith in education is no new faith for the party of democracy. In Robert Owen's day it was prominent in his message. It is prominent today in the program of the Labor Party. As an item in that program it has this which distinguishes it from all other items: It is not likely to meet with any substantial opposition. Labor has only to ask for a reform such as that indicated, the redress of a grievance that is obviously its right, and Parliament will give it what it asks for."

SUMMER TERM AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Time was when Oxford out of term-time—that is, for six months or so in the year—gave no public sign of educational activity. All that is altered now. Not only does one notice the various summer schools spreading themselves over more and more of the long vacation, but university and town interests in education now tend to blend with one another and to claim general attention during the termless months.

Thus the "Short Courses for Rural Teachers" have interpolated themselves between Commemoration and the usual University Extension gatherings of students. Who would not gladly have become for the time a country schoolmaster or schoolmistress so as to hear Prof. Gilbert Murray lecture on Greek Drama, Mr. Binyon on English Poetry, Mr. G. K. Chesterton on the tastes of children in reading, and Mr. Masfield on story-telling?

Much about the same time there was opened at Oxford a conference of the Girls' Friendly Society (English Section). It is noticeable how greatly the outlook of that deserving society, so unassuming in its work, has broadened. The first lecture, given by Miss Murray, dealt with the League of Nations. She insisted that they ought all to know what that League stood for. Apathy was the outcome of ignorance, and whether they worked in a steam laundry or a college they had it in their province to make or to mar the League of Nations.

Two days earlier the Oxfordshire education committee received the scheme which has been prepared for carrying on the schools under the Act of 1918. As the Oxford Chronicle puts it, a great forward movement has to be made, and one only has to recall the leading features of Mr. Fisher's Act to realize the magnitude of the efforts which the County Education Authority will have to put forth.

When it is remembered that all these varied educational interests impinge from one angle or another upon the time and thought of Oxford residents, there inevitably arises the question, How can scholars engaged in research protect themselves? In what turrets with mere loopholes will they find refuge to carry on their work? The Oxford don of the twentieth century differs widely from his predecessors, but even he requires his day of respite.

The University of Cincinnati, working with the Ohio State Board of Education, is to introduce a new course of training for teachers of retail selling. Besides their studies at the universities in the economics of retailing, merchandise, textiles and textile chemistry, the students will have store practice in the form of "graduate jobs"—practical selling, department store methods and organization.

AMERICANIZATION HOME TEACHING

As Developed at the University of Minnesota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—There have been now nearly five school sessions, or university quarters, since our Americanization home teaching was organized. The field was a new one, and our method has naturally been the laboratory one—that of experiment. In each of these five quarters we have undertaken a new and difficult experiment; and in each case the experiment of one quarter has yielded results that crystallized into permanent shape and made a foundation for the next quarter's work: so that we have been able to conserve the old while we pressed on into the new. The growth of our work has been of two kinds: first, there has been a constant and rapid increase in the number of people studying English in home classes; and, second, there has been a constant broadening of the scope of our work, in the new phases of which have been undertaken.

Miss Bertha W. Clark thus began her report on Americanization work in Minneapolis, as developed at the University of Minnesota, before the Minnesota State Americanization Congress held in Minneapolis. Miss Clark, who is instructor in Americanization Training at the University of Minnesota, continued as follows: "Our first quarter's experiment was one that was performed on our own university students, quite as much as on foreign people. It was experiment as to success in the use of volunteers as teachers—the experiment on which I reported at the state convention at this time last year. On every side we were hearing doubts expressed as to whether the work could succeed if left to volunteers. The advice constantly given to individuals desiring to help in our work was: 'Keep out of the foreign homes. You aren't welcome there, and you will do more harm than good by going.' The first problem we faced in our home teaching was to see if this need be true; and we found that it need not.

"Our class proved this conclusively. Every one of them went to foreign homes, went in a way that brought a welcome, and in a way that brought good, and not harm. And it was because they learned how to prepare for the going. We took it as a fundamental that before one went to a stranger's home, he must first fill himself with knowledge of and interest in the things that the stranger knew best and loved most. We read and talked things over till we got this knowledge and this interest. Then we went to the foreign people; and even so, it was not to give to them, but to receive from them, for we realized that they knew more of their countries' ways than we had learned from our books; but because we had read we could at least question intelligently and join interestingly in conversations. When we went thus, we always found the welcome we got a hearty one; and in the months since, the time came when many of those to whom we went have come to us to ask for the English lessons and the things we could give in turn.

"Thus the 'Short Courses for Rural Teachers' have interpolated themselves between Commemoration and the usual University Extension gatherings of students. Who would not gladly have become for the time a country schoolmaster or schoolmistress so as to hear Prof. Gilbert Murray lecture on Greek Drama, Mr. Binyon on English Poetry, Mr. G. K. Chesterton on the tastes of children in reading, and Mr. Masfield on story-telling?"

"Our first experiment had proved successful, and we began the second quarter with complete confidence that our much larger band of student teachers would find their welcome, and they did. That summer term saw us teaching in 50 homes in the city. "I always think of that summer quarter's work as an experiment in Americanization as a means to patriotism; and the point I like to emphasize most is that we scarcely used the word patriotism once in our teaching, but we certainly got it. True patriotism is best shown not in the words we speak but in the love for our country we exhibit. One can't love America unless he loves Americans, that is, by going in such a way that we win the love which will certainly be reflected to the country we represent. And the girls and men who taught last summer certainly went so.

"In the third quarter our experiment was one in cooperation on a grand scale. During the spring and summer the public school evening classes had not been in session, but with the autumn their wonderfully extensive work along the same lines as our own opened up, to be followed by the Americanization work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Minneapolis Woman's Club, and still later that of the New England Women and of the Woman's Welfare League; and we learned that Minneapolis has, to a degree I have never elsewhere seen equaled, the knack for doing teamwork. I think it has been so because we have met so many times for conferences, and have planned our work together. The university connection with these various organizations has been entirely an unofficial one, but almost as intimate, and quite as happy, as if it had been official. One of the club women said, 'We wanted to put ourselves under university direction, because we felt that in so doing we could be guided by expert advice, since you are training leaders for this work.'

"The Daughters of the American Revolution and Woman's Club united and were later joined by the Woman's Welfare League in raising \$700 for Americanization work in the city, \$200 of it for lecture courses, and \$500 for a field worker, who has done some of the best pioneering I have known of in any city. Especially has she tried out one experiment of the greatest interest to me, and suggested by me, viz., that of Americanization in homes dependent on public charity, and in such

a way as to make a study of conditions and to discover what line of teaching would quickest lead to economic independence. In many cases it was found, naturally, that what was needed most was industrial education—being taught how to scrub well, or iron well, and often how to speak English belonging to household operations so as to understand directions given. The field worker gave both kinds of instruction and had the joy of seeing people who had been entirely dependent on charity within a few weeks earning three full days' wages a week. If Americanization only helped the country to deal with this one problem, it would have justified its existence fully; and more and more as time goes by it will be found that charity-case problems are like America's other problems, to be settled only by education; and that much of this education will have to be industrial education and will have to be brought to the women in their homes.

"Another intensely interesting experiment that I proposed has been worked out by the New England Women, who also engaged a field worker to represent them this year. It was an experiment in the use of public entertainments as a means of creating interest in the study of English, an experiment I tried very happily and often in my work in New York City. In these entertainments there were used not only the more advanced foreign students, but the beginners as well, who gained even more than those who were more fluent in standing on the platform and reciting poetry, the memorizing of which had been a feat indeed. The first such entertainment given this year brought 30 pupils into English classes, so deep was the interest."

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWANSEA, Wales.—In laying the foundation-stone of the University College of Swansea, King George made a felicitous speech which briefly indicated the lines on which the University of Wales has been built up and the particular interests that this new college is aiming to serve. His Majesty said:

"It gives me special pleasure to lay the foundation-stone of the new building for a university college in Wales. Both I and my father before me have valued highly our connection with the national university, and have watched its development with continuous interest and sympathy. From its first beginnings the university movement in Wales has been a popular movement, and the inspiration and persistence which brought it through great difficulties to a successful issue have been derived from its strong hold upon the imagination of the people of Wales. Most truly was it said that 'Where there is no vision the people perish.' Without vision the people of Wales would never have had a university; without vision they cannot hope to build up a worthy and enduring structure upon the foundations now to be, we trust, well and truly laid. I have been glad to learn that in Swansea you have seen no less clearly than your countrymen in other parts of Wales, and that your college is firmly rooted in the people's earnest desire for education of the highest type."

After alluding to the design of Swansea citizens to make the college a great school of technology, with special application to the problems of the metallurgical industries, for which the district is renowned, the King spoke of the extra-mural work of the college that is likely to develop by leaps and bounds; then he added: "In these days we are learning that it is not enough for a university to open its doors wide; it must also help to bring new opportunities for serious study to the very doors of the people." This is one of the most significant educational developments of the present century, and nowhere can a more promising field be found for tutorial classes in outlying centers than among the Welsh population.

EDUCATION NOTES

Newham College, Cambridge, is to have a new principal. Miss Stephen is resigning in October, and the governing body have appointed as her successor Miss B. A. Clough, daughter of Arthur Hugh Clough, and niece of Miss A. J. Clough, who was the first principal of the college. Miss Clough has been a member of the staff of Newham for nearly a quarter of a century. She was given the post of tutor of Clough Hall in 1896, and in 1917 she became vice-principal of the college.

At Oxford a good deal of attention has lately been directed to the most suitable academic costume for women members of the university. It was wisely left to the Delegates for Women Students to prescribe the dress for undergraduates. The gowns are to be the same as for men, but the color is to be a darker shade. It was round the cap that the chief discussion raged. With the approval of the vice-chancellor and proctors, who interested themselves in a good deal in the matter, they selected, experimentally, a soft square cap of fifteenth century type, made of black cloth and without a tassel. A cap of this kind is light and can be set on the hair instead of being pressed down on the head. It is understood that the cap is to be worn on occasions when hats are usually worn by women; that is, at most lectures, in the convocation

house, and at university sermons; also at the degree ceremony, unless the vice-chancellor and proctors should rule otherwise. There are also prescriptions for the academic dress of women graduates.

At the international congress held at Strasbourg last spring, the delegates of French Secondary Education agreed to organize a further congress in France for the discussion of some of those educational questions in which all nations are at present interested. As the result of this undertaking it is now announced that an international conference on secondary education will be held in Paris next April. Particulars can be had from Mr. Belete, 131, Rue de Roubaix, Tourcoing. Even before the Strasbourg conference a questionnaire had been circulated with the object of ascertaining what are the laws relating to secondary education in each country, with what intention such laws had been drawn up, and by what means they are administered. Questions were put in regard to specialization, conditions of admission, curricula and time-tables, staffing, training of teachers, status of teachers, superannuation, duties of local authorities, school buildings, and adaptation of schools to local needs. Such material, if properly assembled and brought into relation with the agenda of the conference, ought to prove of great value to the delegates and to educational authorities in all countries.

Harvard University has adopted a new system of retiring allowances for members of the teaching staff to be appointed hereafter, according to which 10 per cent of the salary voted to each teacher will be retained each year by the university, to be invested and applied to the purchase of an annuity for him. The change was regarded as necessary in view of the change of the Carnegie pension system to a contributory insurance arrangement. The Harvard authorities felt that the contributory plan should be under the direct control and responsibility of the university. Participation in this plan will be required of all teachers appointed for terms of more than one year on or after September 1, 1920, although the corporation may exempt from participation teachers who now have the benefit of the Carnegie pension system or some other.

A college for young women is to be opened soon in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in buildings now being erected by the foreign mission board of the Southern Baptist Convention. The college is an outgrowth of a primary and grammar school, established in Sao Paulo in 1890 under a private management, for the instruction of Brazilian girls and daughters of English and American parents. Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ingram, according to the Brazilian American, are in charge of the new college program. The institution is to include a model school, for the training of teachers, with all grades from the kindergarten to the high school; and schools of commerce, normal training and languages (including a special English department) and a fine arts division which is to be housed in a building already on the property and well adapted for the purpose.

The 31 elementary school buildings of Port au Prince, by decree of the Haitian Secretary of Public Instruction, have been renamed for teachers who have distinguished themselves for long and meritorious service.

A woman school observer has been sent by Cuba to France and Spain to study the organization and operation of manual training schools for women.

In Ecuador, the second national conference of teachers will be held in Guayaquil, October 9 to 16, 1920. There will be two delegates from each province, one chosen by the board of education, the other by the teachers.

THE WRITING OF AFRIKAANS

Afrikaans is receiving increasing recognition in South Africa as a literary medium. It represents more nearly than the modern speech of Holland the language of the Dutch Bible. Not only was there a tendency among the early Dutch settlers at the Cape to go back to the forms used in their translation of the Scriptures, but there were local modifying influences at work, due to the presence of French and English immigrants as well as of the native population. The Education Department of the Cape Province is taking more and more account of this mother tongue of much of the population. Hitherto pupil teachers have been allowed to answer questions either in English or in Dutch or in Afrikaans, but the language and literature papers have been only in English and in Dutch. This year, however, Afrikaans will be accepted as an alternative to Dutch as regards language papers, and third year senior candidates may offer the history of the Afrikaans language and literature instead of the history of English or Dutch literature since 1880. Examination papers will be supplied in English, Dutch or Afrikaans as desired. What will ultimately be the outcome of this liberty to use any one of three languages, cannot yet be determined. Lately prizes were offered for the best national school song celebrating the past trials and present political unity of South Africa, the competitors being allowed to write in English, Dutch or Afrikaans. The winners of both the first and second prize wrote English. There are many indications, especially in commercial and industrial circles, that Dutch and Afrikaans, however vigorous locally, will have a hard battle against the pressing need for unity of language.

VOCATION TRAINING PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"Future Problems of State Administration of Vocational Education" was the topic of the address made by Dr. Edwin R. Snyder, California Commissioner of Vocational Education, before the annual convention in Chicago of the National Society for Vocational Education. Dr. Snyder spoke in part as follows:

"Most of the problems of vocational education are future problems. None of the problems of vocational education have been completely solved, and if any of these problems were solved we would from time to time have the job of resolving them because the vocational course must be governed entirely by the demands of the trade, and these demands are forever changing with the endless change in economic conditions.

"In California, we are well on the way to the solution of a number of important problems in vocational education. Time limits the number of state problems that can be opened up for discussion at this session. I shall discuss three, namely: the necessity for the promotion of the full-time course, supplemental subjects, and intensive vs. extensive promotion.

"In California we do not apply any federal and special State educational funds to the promotion of special courses maintained in the evening. The liberal State and county aid to high schools, together with the apportionment of these funds upon the basis of attendance, causes the evening high school to flourish and to maintain a class of instruction that appeals to the students. Usually the students demand as their first choice instruction which will increase their incomes. Some of our larger cities cannot find sufficient housing facilities for the classes for adults, so great has been the demand of evening high schools.

"In order that a further use of the school plant may be encouraged, the California State Board of Education does apply federal and state vocational funds to special as well as part-time classes maintained between 5 a. m. and 6 p. m. The major portion of those who attend evening schools and special part-time classes in order to secure instruction supplemental to their occupations are devoting their time to securing elementary instruction that they should have secured years before in the full-time day school.

"In California we have compulsory full-time attendance up to the age of 16 and compulsory part-time attendance up to the age of 18. The high schools are rapidly becoming common schools. Our youth are entering these schools in greater and greater numbers and if many of them are to get useful instruction, the courses of these schools must be vocationalized.

"To emphasize the development of courses in evening and part-time schools to the neglect of vocational courses in full-time schools would be to neglect not the most pressing, but certainly the most fundamental problem of vocational education—that of preparing persons for entrance upon occupations instead of that of patching up deficiencies that could have been provided for satisfactorily in earlier years. An adequate program for the promotion of vocational education includes the promotion of all three types of courses.

"The second topic which I desire to discuss is that of supplemental subjects. Our experience in California leads me to the conclusion that the most important and the most difficult task which we have is development of the content of supplemental courses in natural science and mathematics and the selection and training of teachers to handle them.

"No satisfactory textbooks have been produced for any common trade or industry. The teacher has to construct a content as he goes along. In vocational classes the instruction must be largely individual and the lack of a complete outline of content makes it very difficult for the teacher.

"If the school is to contribute to the art of industry in the United States it will have to contribute it through instruction in supplemental subjects. The school shop will never be able to improve upon the practices of the commercial shop. The school can, however, improve the art of industry by giving the workingman a proper foundation.

"The third topic which I desire to discuss is intensive versus extensive promotion. Two courses are open to the states in attempting to promote vocational education. One is the use of the funds to promote the establishment of a large number of schools and classes distributed throughout the entire territory of the state. The other is to promote classes only where the conditions are best for developing a high class of work. The vocational education act is frankly an act for promotion; and either of these policies might be classed as promotional.

"However, it is impossible for us to establish and maintain satisfactory vocational courses supplementing vocations until we have established a satisfactory content of instruction in these subjects. This means that we must first place emphasis upon the working out of part-time courses of study in agricultural, home economics, trade, and industrial subjects. This can be done satisfactorily only by intensive study and intensive application. The solution of the problem of extending these courses into the less wealthy and more remote communities of the state must wait upon the solution of the problems of working out satisfactory type courses of study."

THE HOME FORUM

Greeley as an Editor

Those were great days in mid-summer. The Republic was in grave peril of dissolution. Liberty that had hymned her birth in the last century now hymned her destiny in the voices of bard and orator. Crowds of men gathered in public squares, at bulletin boards, on street corners arguing, reticulating, exclaiming. . . . Cheering multitudes went up and down the city by night, with bands and torches, and there was such a howl of oratory and applause on the lower half of Manhattan Island that it gave the reporter no rest. William H. Seward, Charles Sumner, John A. Dix, Henry Ward Beecher and Charles O'Connor were the giants of the stump. There was more violence and religious fervor in the political feeling of that time than had been mingled since '76. . . . "Honest Abe" Lincoln stood, as they took it, for their homes and their country, for human liberty.

It was my duty to handle some of "the latest news by magnetic telegraph," and help to get the plans and progress of the campaign at headquarters. The Printer, as they called Mr. Greeley, was at his desk when I came in at noon, never leaving the office but for dinner, until past midnight, those days. And he made the Tribune a mighty power in the State. His faith in its efficacy was sublime, and every line went under his eye before it went to his readers. I remember a night when he called me to his office about twelve o'clock. He was up to his knees in the rubbish of the day newspapers that he had read and thrown upon the floor; his desk was littered with proofs.

"Go on," said the Prince of Wales," he said. (That interesting young man had arrived on the Harriet Lane that morning and ridden up Broadway between cheering hosts.) "I've got a sketch of him here and it's all twaddle. Tell us something new about him. If he's got a hole in his sock we ought to know it. . . ."—Irving Bacheller.

The Bugles Blow Reveille

Ended the watches of the dark; oh hear the bugles blow—
The bugles blow Reveille at the golden gates of morn;
A shudder moves the living East; the stars are burning low
Above the crystal cradle of a day that's newly born.
Arise ye slumbering legions; wake for honor and for right;
Awake, arise, ye myriad men, to faith and justice sworn;
High heaven's fires are flashing on the valley and the height,
And the bugles blow Reveille at the golden gates of morn.
—From "Plain Song," by Eden Phillips.

Joy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THERE are multitudes who have thought that the most appropriate moment for the prayer, "Thy will be done," was in a time when suffering seemed to strain their powers of endurance to the uttermost. There are multitudes who have tried to attain this attitude of resignation and have failed, and have reached instead a state of bitterness and of godlessness; and there are yet other multitudes who have escaped from this state of bitterness and have found the true God, or divine Principle, as revealed in Christian Science. Christian Science comes indeed with a gospel of joy to lift the burdens from the hopeless ones, and to lift the burdens of all, for it is not true that the "whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now," that is until Christianity brought its good news; and Christian Science is the same eternal truth.

Mary Baker Eddy tells us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 304), "This is the doctrine of Christian Science: that divine Love cannot be deprived of its manifestation, or object; that joy cannot be turned into sorrow, for sorrow is not the master of joy; that good can never produce evil; that matter can never produce mind nor life result in death." That paragraph gives a picture of the real universe: perfect Mind, God, and His manifestation or expression, perfect man, eternal and coexistent with God, dwell in that primal harmony alluded to by the author of the Book of Job in the words "when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy." God, Love, exists that He may love man, and man exists that he may reflect Love; that and not suffering is the object of living.

What then, one may ask, is the meaning of suffering and what is its source? Again, how does Christian Science explain the cross? Suffering is a phase of error and all error is the outcome of a false sense of creation entertained in a supposititious consciousness, which, for want of a better word, Mrs. Eddy called mortal mind, and Paul, carnal mind. Yet suffering is in one sense salutary, although God knows nothing of it, and it is not God-sent; it arises from a belief of separation from God, and when we do not accept the scientific way it forces us back into more conscious union with Him, if we overcome it in the right way. Jesus said, "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted." Mourning then, is not a blessing in itself, but only in its removal by divine Love.

Suffering, whether arising from sin, or any other false belief, is to be overcome by the understanding of Truth. Sickness may arise from sin or it may merely accompany some specific aspect of the false belief about creation, for example. Whatever its cause, the truth which relieves sickness is the same, that is, man's unity with God. We read in Revelation, "These are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb," that is, through the complete sacrifice of the material sense of life.

The cross is the seeming conflict between material sense and spiritual sense. It is only through error that we know the pain of seeming separation from Principle. Every declaration of Truth is opposed by mortal mind's resistance in the thoughts of each one; there is continual warfare, so that in one sense one is bound to admit that tribulation is inevitable, but it is a kind of tribulation which, seeing that one knows its unreality, is not incompatible with joy. God's will, or the operation of Principle, is always good. That knowledge in itself makes any so-called affliction more endurable, because He is not responsible for it.

One of the hymns in the Christian Science Hymnal (p. 71), describing the man whose aim is to overcome self, ends with the sentence: "God's will is sweetest to him when it triumphs at his cost." Victory always involves sacrifice, a sacrifice, that is, of material beliefs, but if these false beliefs are pleasurable ones, the victory over self is greater than if they had been painful, and it is proportionately sweeter. Jesus expressed these same thoughts in other words when he said: "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart. . . . my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." He meant that by a complete sacrifice of material sense, a complete humbling of the false self, and a claiming of sonship with God a man finds peace; while it is when we kick against the pricks that it is hard for us.

Clearly the great thing is to gain spiritual understanding, and it may well be asked how is this sense of the nature and presence of God, or Principle, to be attained. Mrs. Eddy, in "Miscellaneous Writings," points out (p. 266) that, "The real Christian Scientist is constantly accentuating harmony in word and deed, mentally and orally, perpetually repeating this diapason of heaven: 'Good is my God, and my God is Love.' She does not, of course, mean that he is always repeating those two little sentences of eight words, but she does mean that he is careful not to lose sight of the goodness of God, but that he keeps his gaze so fixed on the one Mind that he expects good, and brings it into his experience and that of others with whom he comes in contact. Each one will find his own right way of doing this.

It is a mistake, however, to imagine that meditation on God's goodness is an end in itself; it is a step only. To

stop there would be to have faith without works, which is dead. Or as Fuller said "Practice without knowledge is blind; knowledge without practice is lame." The realization of divine goodness must be so clear that it manifests itself in one's surroundings; then religion becomes practical. Error cannot exist in the presence of a clear understanding of Truth, and those who grant this have a powerful spur urging them to progress in understanding and to embark on the work of destroying error. It is the privilege of every one, and a privilege which even children claim, to partake in this highest, this joy-giving, labor that obtains entry into the "promised land," of which mankind is as yet only on the outskirts.

my lord?" asked Parson Leggy, as soon as he could make himself heard. . . . The old lord had his answer pat. "Aren't the sheep-dogs of the North the best in the world?" he cried, and straightway found himself the best-loved man among the ten thousand. It was after the presentation of the Cup that Lochrae, canine man, offered James Moore one hundred pounds down for the grey dog; and when that was refused handed him a blank cheque, remarking resignedly, "Do what you like with it."

"Then, my lord," said the Master drily, "I'll do this!" and tore the paper into little pieces. Whereat there were roars of—"Faithful as the Moores and their tykes!" . . . It was then that

Fergus' Favorite Poem

I recall now vividly the growing excitement of those winter days, the interest we all had. Each day brought something new, some surprised comment in a "contemporary," some curiosity from a city paper, some curious visitor to see the old Captain, some new subscriber or advertiser, some necessity for adding to our orders for "insides."

One of the best ways to attract and interest other people is by going about one's own business as though it were the most wonderful and fascinating thing in the world. People soon begin to look on wistfully, begin to wonder what all this activity and triumphant joyousness is about, and are presently

bits of description and narrative which we headed

DAVID GRAYSON'S COLUMN
It was made up of the very simplest and commonest elements, mostly little scraps of news from my farm—the description of a calf drinking, the sound of pigeons in the hay loft. I told also about the various country odours in spring, peach leaves, strawberry leaves, and new hay, and of the curious music of the rain in the corn. I inquired what was the latest hour of the day in Hemphfield, and tried to answer my own question. I put in a hundred and one inconsequential things that I love to observe and think about, and added here and there, for seasoning, a bit of common country philosophy. It was very enjoy-

pleased. Do what he would he could not help liking North. . . . "I know something that represents Fergus still better," said North. . . . "What's that?" asked North. . . . "The Two Dogs." Isn't that your favourite poem, Fergus?" . . . "Whur'll you find a better one?" asked Fergus. . . . "That's Number Two," said the irrepressible North. "We'll put that in some other issue headed Fergus MacGregor's Favourite Poem."—David Grayson in "Hemphfield."

Mrs. Fleming's Dahlia

Mrs. Fleming, of Queen Anne's Farm, was the wife of a yeoman-farmer of the country. Both were of sound Kentish extraction, albeit varieties of the breed. The farm had its name from a tradition, common to many other farm-houses within a circuit of the metropolis, that the ante-Hanoverian lady had used the place in her day as a nursery . . . for the royal little ones. It was a square three-storied building of red brick, much beaten and stained by the weather, with an ivied side, up which the ivy grew stoutly, topping the roof in triumphant lumps. The house could hardly be termed picturesque. Its aspect had struck many eyes as being very much that of a red-coat sentinel grenadier, battered with service, and standing firmly enough, though not at ease. Surrounding it was a high wall, built partly of flint and partly of brick, and ringed all over with grey lichen and brown spots of bearded moss, that bore witness to the touch of many winds and rains. Tufts of pale grass, and gilliflowers, and travelling stone-crop, hung from the wall, and dribbled of ivy ran broadening to the outer ground. The royal Arms were said to have surmounted the great iron gateway; but they had vanished, either with the family, or at the indications of an approaching rust. Rust defiled its bars; but, when you looked through them, the splendor of an unrivaled garden gave vivid signs of youth, and of the taste of an orderly, laborious, and cunning hand. . . . The garden was under Mrs. Fleming's charge. The joy of her love for it was written on its lustrous beds, as poets write. She had the poetic passion for flowers. Perhaps her taste may now seem questionable. She cherished the old-fashioned delight in tulips; the house was reached on a gravel-path between rows of tulips, rich with one natural blush, or freaked by art. She liked a bulk of color; and when the dahlia dawned upon our gardens, she gave her heart to dahlias. By good desert, the fervent woman gained a prize at a flower-show for one of her dahlias, and "Dahlia" was the name uttered at the christening of her eldest daughter, at which all Wrexley parish laughed as long as the joke could last.—From "Rhoda Fleming," by George Meredith.



Main Street, Hingham

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Hingham Dates From 1633

Having a history somewhat like that of Plymouth colony, in that it was settled in part by a shipload of people who came from England, Hingham, one of the oldest towns in Massachusetts, was founded in 1633. At first this settlement was known as Barecove, but in 1635 a brief order of the General Court was made, reading, "The name of Barecove is changed and hereafter to be called Hingham."

Of the beginnings of the town, Solomon Lincoln, historian of Hingham in 1827, has written: "The number of persons who came over in the ship 'Diligent,' of Ipswich, in the year 1633, and settled in Hingham, was 133. All that came before were 42, making in all 175. The whole number that came out of Norfolk . . . from 1633 and 1639 and settled in this Hingham, was 206."

Another writer, Edward T. Bouvé, thus describes the location of Hingham and its surroundings: "At Hingham and Cohasset, on the south shore of Massachusetts Bay, the most delightful month of the year is October. The heats and droughts of summer are past, the blustering rain-storms of September have gone, leaving as their legacy a renewed greenness and freshness to the hillside. The forests, spreading far and wide, glow with the exquisite brilliancy of the American autumn, and the ocean stretches in blue length along the shores and up into the little bays, its ripples plashing as lazily as if they would never rise into great green waves that in December will shatter themselves in foam and spray on the mighty ledges of Cohasset. . . ."

Owd Bob O'Kenmuir

In the Kitchen of Kenmuir the firelight rollicks on red-tiled floor, on dark shutters, and great oak press. Above the mantelpiece hangs a bright-barreled musket, with flask and powder-horn. Beneath again, a painting of a grey dog's head. Crude it is, unsatisfactory, yet the painter has caught a little that wistful languor of the sad-clouded eyes that only appear, and always, to a Grey Dog of Kenmuir—Rex, son of Rally. And worthily placed beneath the old hero's portrait, challenging the eye in that homely kitchen as a diamond string on a necklace of pearls, in large chaste majesty, is the Shepherd's Trophy. On its glory-cast the last three names—

A. M'Adam's . . . Will
J. Moore's . . . Bob
J. Moore's . . . Bob

And there beneath his master's chair, his dark head peering out, . . . lies Owd Bob O'Kenmuir—the best sheep-dog in the North.

One more tremendous victory on the banks of the Silver Lea, one last, and the Dale Cup, which for a hundred years had wandered homeless from North to South, from South to North again, would find a final resting-place in the hoar farmhouse beneath the Pike.

It was on the occasion of his second victory that old Lochrae, most critical of capricious Scots, declared roundly in a lull in the cheering—

"The best sheep-dog in the North, as I live! Whereat the uproar was renewed tenfold.

"And why not the best in the world,

James Moore had said, "We've never parted wid oor dogs and I'd be the last to part wid the best."

Since that day the one burning question discussed . . . from the Black Water to Grammooh Pike had been: Would oor Bob—"Th' Owd 'Un," as they loved to call him—win again—win outright?

Owd Bob O'Kenmuir.
Mention that name to any man within a score mile radius of the Muir Pike; ask him if he has ever known or heard tell of a name to be paired with that. At first he will look you up and down in that slow, critical way these Dalesmen have, as if to gauge your earnestness. Satisfied on that point, he will laugh you to scorn; and finally, if he thinks to have a ready listener will yarn for hours about the doings of the "best sheep-dog as ever was or will be."

And many are the stories of him . . . some dealing with his own profession—shepherding; some touching on wider and graver issues. . . .

The old dog's feats were the one subject on which James Moore waxed sometimes almost voluble. "Get him on about Th' Owd 'Un, and pon my life, he's quite the orator, eh, eh!" said Squire Sylvester.

"Yes," agreed Parson Leggy; "the two of them are more like a man and his familiar friend than master and dog. Only yesterday he said to me, 'I've had a mort of the Grey Dogs in ma time and yet none has bin the same to me as 'Towd lad here.' And I believe him."

Yet a stranger, seeing the two together, might never have guessed the bond between them, so no demonstrative were they. Of that silent, subtle sympathy there could be no doubt, however, did you watch them at work; quiet, resolute, swift to action, slow to anger.

And the Dalesmen were bursting with pride in that dog whose reputation had spread through half two kingdoms.

"There's no' the marrer of him in t' land," they would affirm; and were fiercely jealous for his claim as peerless.

In those days it was bad to depreciate the best sheep-dog in the North anywhere between the Scaur and the White Stones.—From "Owd Bob," by Alfred Ollivant.

The Rain is Done

The rain is done, but the skies and the streets remember.
The pavement's dark and sleek with a silky sheen.

There's fire in heaven, the sun is a smouldering ember.
The wind blows up, and away from its anger lean

Bare branches of trees where tassels of lime have been—
The rain is done, but the streets and the skies remember.

The clouds that were gray are rosy; there's fire in heaven.
The wind that huddled them shivering to and fro

Herds them no longer, but lets them their own way go. . . .
—Nora Chesson.

'Tis Charity

'Tis charity must ballast the heart.

—Hammond.

drawn to it as bees are drawn by a blooming clover field. So the printing-office began to be a place of importance and curiosity in Hemphfield. The news spread that almost any surprise might be expected in the Star.

"It's that fellow Carr that's doing it," said old Mr. Kenton, voicing the hopeless philosophy of the country when facing competition with the city. "One of these days, you'll see, he'll get a better job in Bosting, and that'll be the end of him."

In the meantime, however, we were too busy to indulge in any forebodings, and as for North the whole great golden world of real life was opening to him for the first time.

No sooner had the interest in the old Captain's autobiography somewhat subsided, and the advertising scheme, with several lesser matters, been disposed of, than North's fertile brain began to devise new schemes.

"Say," he exclaimed one winter day, coming in from one of his expeditions and looking us all over as though we were specimens of a curious sort, "this office is a pretty interesting place."

"Just found it out?" grunted Fergus.

"Well," said North, "I've suspected it all along, and now I know it. There's the Cap'n, for example. We didn't know we had a gold mine in the Cap'n, now, did we? But we had! Great thing, the Cap'n's story! Finest thing done in country journalism anywhere, at any time, I suppose."

I exchanged an amused glance with North, and we both looked at the old Captain. As North talked the Captain grew more and more erect in his chair, wagged his head, and, finally, arising from his seat, took two or three steps down the room, looking very grand. North went on talking, glancing at the old Captain out of the corner of his eye, and evidently enjoying himself hugely.

"Now, I say, we've got other gold mines here, if we only know how to work 'em. There's David! Let's have a column from him—wise saws and modern instances. David will become the official Hemphfield philosopher. And then there's Fergus—"

"Humph!" observed Fergus.

"There's Fergus. Everybody in town knows Fergus, and I'll stake my reputation that anything that Fergus writes over his own name will be read."

North was riding his highest horse. "Miss Doane, let's announce it in big type this very week, something like this: 'The Star of Hemphfield has arranged a new treat for its readers. We shall soon present a column containing the ripe observations of our esteemed printer, fellow citizen, and spotless Scotchman, Mr. Fergus MacGregor. We shall also have contributions in a philosophical vein by Mr. David Grayson, and a column by that paragon of country journalism—here he paused and looked solemnly at the old Captain, and then resumed—"

"That paragon of country journalism, Mr. Norton Carr."

We all thought that North was joking, but he wasn't. He was in dead earnest. That afternoon he walked home with me down the wintry road. It was a cold, blustery day with a fine snow sifting through the air. . . . He laboured hard with me to write something each week for the Star, and the upshot of the matter was that I began to contribute short paragraphs and

able to do, and a number of people said they liked to read it, because I told them some of the things they often thought about, but had never been able to express.

North found Fergus far harder to influence than he found me. A curious change had been going on in Fergus which I did not at first understand. At times he was more garrulous than ever I had known him to be, and at times he was a very sphinx for silence. It is a curious thing how people surprise us. . . .

I had some such experience with that prickly Scotchman, Fergus MacGregor. It began one evening when I found him alone by the office fire. He was sitting . . . gazing into the glowing open draft of the corpulent stove. He did not even look around when I came in, but reaching out one foot kicked a chair over toward me. Suddenly he fetched a big sigh, and said in a tone of voice I had not before heard:

"Night is the mither o' thought."

He relapsed into silence again. After some moments he . . . remarked to the stove:

"Oaks fall when reeds stand."

"Fergus," I said, "you're cryptic to-night. What do you consider yourself, an oak or a reed?"

"Well, David, I'm the oak that falls, while the reeds stand."

I tried to draw him out still further on this interesting point, but not another explanatory word would he say. It was the beginning, however, of a new understanding of Fergus.

A little later, that very evening, North and his uncle came in for a moment on their way home from some call or entertainment, and not a minute behind them, North . . . North . . . was in great spirits.

"Fergus," he cried out, "what do you mean sitting here all humped up over the fire on a wonderful night like this!"

Here North broke in:

"Fergus is thinking about what he will put into his issue of the Star."

"They're all my issues, so far as I can see," growled Fergus.

"But now, Fergus," persisted North, "if you were editing a column in the newspaper that would you put in it?"

Fergus began to live up a little. "Tell us, Fergus," said North, "what is most interesting to you?"

"That's easy," said Fergus, and turning in his chair he reached across to the shelf and produced his battered volume of "Tom Sawyer."

This he opened gravely and began to read the passage in which Tom beguiles the other boys in the village to do his whitewashing for him:

"Tom appeared on the sidewalk with a bucket of whitewash and a long-handled brush. He surveyed the fence, and all gladness left him and a deep melancholy settled down upon his spirit. Thirty yards of board fence nine feet high. Life seemed to him hollow and existence but a burden."

Fergus read it with a deliciously humorous Scotch twist in the words, a twist impossible to represent in print. Occasionally he would pause and bark two or three times, his excuse for laughter. When he had reached the end of the passage, North said:

"I've got it! This is the very thing; let's put it in the Star. Where's a pencil and paper?" Fergus MacGregor's Favourite Passage from "Tom Sawyer." . . . Everybody in town knows that Fergus likes "Tom Sawyer."

"Humph!" said Fergus, but it was evident that he was not a little

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Triumph of a Righteous Policy

THE signing of the Turkish treaty, at Sévres, on Tuesday last, may justly be regarded as signaling the triumph of the policy of Mr. Venizelos. It is true that the final adjustment in regard to the island of Rhodes is still to be made, and that the future of Cyprus still remains unsettled. Nevertheless, the wide objective of a Greater Greece, which Mr. Venizelos has seen so clearly, and worked for so faithfully and with such undeviating integrity, during the past six years, has been achieved. "The circle of the Aegean" is now, at last, practically completed.

Full details of the negotiations of the past few days, since Mr. Giolitti announced his intention of repudiating the Tittoni-Venizelos agreement, in regard to the handing over of the Dodecanese to Greece, are not yet known. Nevertheless, it is clear from the event that Mr. Giolitti experienced that eleventh-hour change of heart which was obviously essential if Italian influence and prestige in the Near East were to be saved. The final agreement, as explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London on Wednesday, is that the islands of the Dodecanese are to be handed over immediately to Greece, with the exception of the island of Rhodes. The arrangement in regard to Rhodes is that Italy shall remain in occupation of the island for fifteen years, or until 1934, and that the future of the island shall be decided by means of a plebiscite. It is the question of the time when this plebiscite shall be taken that still remains unsettled. Italy claims that the plebiscite should be taken at the end of the fifteen years. Greece, on her part, insists that the only people who have a right to decide as to the future of Rhodes are the people who were resident on the island on July 29 of last year, the day on which the original agreement in regard to the future of Rhodes was come to between Greece and Italy.

The settlement of the question is, under the protocol, which was signed last Tuesday at Sévres, reserved for decision by the League of Nations, and will, in all probability, come up before the Assembly of the League, in Geneva, on the 15th of next November.

Those who are in any way acquainted with the actual situation in Rhodes will not be inclined to question for a moment the justice of the Greek plea. It is perfectly obvious from the policy which has been pursued by Italy, during the past eight years, and especially during the past six months, that Italy is planning to change the ethnic character of the island. Only quite recently, as was reported some days ago in this paper, Italy imported into Rhodes 800 Muhammadan families from Anatolia. Such a policy, if continued, combined with the policy of so discouraging the Greek population as to bring about large emigrations, would result, at the end of fifteen years, in such a change in the ethnic character of Rhodes as to render a vote on the part of the inhabitants in favor of union with Greece in the highest degree doubtful. Greece, on the other hand, is perfectly confident that a plebiscite taken at the present time would result, as at any time in the past, in an overwhelming demand for the fulfillment of the long-cherished hope of Rhodes, and of all the islands of the Aegean, for reunion with Greece. The Assembly of the League of Nations ought to have, and will assuredly have, no difficulty at all in disposing of this matter along the lines of simple justice. Italy's proposal is as transparently unjust as it is quite shamelessly discreditable.

The whole question, however, of the future of Rhodes is bound up, under the protocol, with the future of Cyprus. Whether or not there shall be a plebiscite, and whether or not Italy shall hand over Rhodes to Greece, if the result of the plebiscite favors this policy, depend upon the willingness of the British Government to hand over Cyprus to Greece. The handing over of Cyprus to Greece was, in fact, part and parcel of the agreement as between Greece and Italy in regard to the Dodecanese, something over twelve months ago. At that time the understanding was that Italy should restore Rhodes to Greece, provided Great Britain would undertake to restore Cyprus.

Now the claim of Greece to Cyprus is, of course, unquestionable and unquestioned. The great mass of the Cyprians are Greeks, and the demand of the islanders for many years past has been for union with Greece. Strategically the importance of the island to the British Commonwealth is largely a thing of the past, even if such considerations were to be allowed to influence the issue. British statesmen have, from time to time, held very divergent views indeed as to the policy of Disraeli in bringing about the "perpetual lease" of the island from Turkey, in 1879. Some have regarded it as a brilliant feat of statesmanship, others have insisted that it simply added another load to the already overburdened baggage train of the British Commonwealth. Since Disraeli's day, however, the whole strategic situation in the eastern Mediterranean has been gradually changing, and during the past five years has, of course, been revolutionized. Further, the result of the war has released Great Britain from the obligation she was previously under to Turkey not to transfer the lease of the island. In every way, in fact, Great Britain is perfectly free to dispose of Cyprus, and the more the situation is studied, the more clear does it become that few adjustments that have resulted from the war could occasion less regret on one side and more rejoicing on the other than the handing over of Cyprus to Greece.

As has been said, the desire of the Cyprian for union with Greece is no new aspiration. Again and again, during the last forty years, the islanders have petitioned the British Government to bring about such a union. Mr. Gladstone, although he felt himself barred by the

agreement with Turkey from effecting the transfer, nevertheless always distinctly favored it. In a memorable letter to the Duke of Westminster, some thirty-nine years ago, he spoke of the satisfaction that it would give him "to see the population of that Hellenic island placed by friendly arrangement in organic union with their brethren of the Kingdom of Greece." Nothing, as has been said, today stands in the way of Great Britain carrying out such a policy, and all the circumstances point to the wisdom and justice of such an action. In this case, moreover, "he gives twice who gives quickly." For there can be little doubt that, as soon as the British Government has actually handed over Cyprus to Greece, Italy, with the question of the plebiscite in Rhodes settled in accordance with the Greek contention, will realize the futility of retaining her hold on the island to the limit of her fifteen years, with the certainty of being dispossessed at the end of that period.

The handing over of Cyprus to Greece by Great Britain would be a wise and graceful act, to say nothing of its fundamental justice, and the well-wishers of both countries would rejoice to see it accomplished at the earliest possible moment.

Status of the School-Teacher

WHILE the problem before the school-teacher in the United States is perhaps more complex than that before the public concerning the school-teacher, both are of the greatest interest, and right dealing with them is of immense importance to the Nation. Among the many recent worth-while utterances that might be grouped under the head of teachers and teaching, one of the most significant and practical is that by Mr. H. W. Holmes, dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, before the Harvard Teachers Association. He was speaking on the timely subject, "What Is a Good Teacher Worth?" and what he said went far to sustain his assertion that teachers themselves can do a great deal toward improving their position by making teaching a profession rather than a mere craft.

Mr. Holmes mentioned that the ratio between the cost of living and the teacher's salary was a matter of common knowledge, yet in a teachers' salary campaign in a certain large American city recently, the authorities had taken the position that teachers could be obtained to the number needed for so many dollars a year, and had seen no reason for paying more. This attitude, he told his hearers, quite truly, represented merely the commodity theory of labor: teaching ability was the thing to be bought and sold in the market, just as employers had been accustomed to think of manual labor, and, so long as a sufficient number of teachers was obtained, it apparently made little difference whether they were capable or not. He declared, what needs to be repeated and insisted upon throughout the country, until the declaration makes an indelible impression on school officials, school-teachers, and citizens generally, that the time is at hand when quality rather than quantity standards must prevail in education; when education must be conceived not as pumping facts and figures into the student, but as affording a plan for growing into the great relationships of modern life. Education, in other words, he insisted, must have its social value, and the character of the teacher must be considered in the future, rather than the mere numerical enrollment of the schools and the physical condition and equipment of school buildings.

One can readily agree with Mr. Holmes that the mechanical view of teaching is hardly less satisfactory than what he characterizes as the commodity view. The mechanical view of the work, as he described it, implies a kind of hierarchy of executives in the school system, through which all policies are developed, and from which tasks are handed down to the teachers. The teachers are not asked to cooperate in working out a course of study, and no initiative on their part is apparently desired. He pointed out, sensibly, that there is no democracy in this method of conducting an educational system. Education in such a scheme is imposed from the top: teachers under it have a position comparable to that of the man doing piece work in a factory: they are to do certain things in a prescribed way: in return they receive pay which, if it is not actually on a piecework basis, might as well be. Substantially all that is required of the teacher, under such a régime, is a mechanical faithfulness in carrying out the prescribed task. Such a status, the speaker justly contended, does not entitle teaching to rank as a profession, for it permits it to be hardly even craftsmanship.

Coming to a third concept of the work of the teacher, which he defined as the professional view, Mr. Holmes, with the best of reason, asserted that it requires ability and experience on the part of the teacher, and presupposes democracy in school administration. Labor, he reminded his audience, is now demanding democracy in the shops; a share in control; and he maintained that it is even more important that teachers should have a share in the control of the schools. Thoughtful people will, it would seem, join with him in regretting that persons who are not at all acquainted with teaching presume to tell teachers what they should do, and in saying that, instead, teachers should study their profession and win for it dignity and honor. It is good to know of a forecast, by one in Mr. Holmes' position, that there will soon be school boards that will realize the value of properly equipped teachers, and that these boards will seek quality rather than quantity in teaching. The teacher's work is, indeed, as the Harvard dean described it, to equip the individual for social relationships; and it is true, likewise, that this duty should be accompanied by recognition of teaching as a real profession.

Car Shortage in the Grain States

It was perhaps unavoidable that the car shortage in the grain-producing states of the American Union should exist at the present time. That a shortage of cars suitable for grain movement does exist is emphasized by the recent appeal for relief made to the Interstate Commerce Commission by representatives of industrial, commercial, and transportation organizations in Iowa, Kan-

sas, and other states of the middle west and northwest. The condition is not unique, or even unusual. Ever since the early years of the recent war, Kansas farmers and warehouse men have complained of the scarcity of freight cars in which to move the grain crops, and it is said that there remain in storage in that State great quantities of wheat raised in 1919, for which shipping facilities have not yet been provided. On top of this comes the bumper crop of the present year, with transportation difficulties even greater than heretofore. Grain in storage is an asset exactly to the extent that it can be placed on the market. A condition such as that now existing presents a threefold problem, one of food supply, one of profit or loss to the farmer, and one of banking. It cannot be denied, of course, that the initial cost of producing a bushel of wheat was greater this year than at any earlier time within recent years. High prices for wheat on the farm, under conditions now prevailing, do not necessarily mean high percentages of profit to the producer. Labor costs on the farm are as high, comparatively, as in other industries, all things considered. Seed and fertilizers, to say nothing of farm machinery, cost the farmer much more than heretofore, and while the net return, under normal transportation and marketing conditions, might be somewhat greater than in pre-war years, the risk, to those who are compelled to borrow money to defray the expense of seeding, harvesting, and thrashing, must be reckoned with. The banks of Kansas, it is said, have exceeded their authorized loaning limitations in supplying money to the wheat growers, and now find themselves unable to realize on their short-time paper.

Quite naturally, no doubt, those who are endeavoring to make possible a normal or nearly normal grain movement in the sections most seriously affected, trace the present difficulty to the policy of the railroad companies and the Interstate Commerce Commission in allotting all available freight cars to the movement of coal to New England and Great Lakes points. It is somewhat difficult, no doubt, for those most interested in grain transportation to regard the exigencies of the fuel situation as paramount, however they may be regarded elsewhere by those more intimately interested in other industries. The fact should not be lost sight of, in a somewhat perplexing emergency, that a give-and-take policy must be adhered to for a time, at least. Those responsible for the continued operation of great and small manufacturing industries in New England, especially, have succeeded in convincing those who have some voice in directing freight movements that the necessity for providing coal for such plants is a vital necessity. For the moment, at any rate, the exigency seems to be for uninterrupted mill and factory production, admitting, of course, that no actual shortage of grain and other staple foods exists. Likewise there is the necessity, at this season of the year, because of slackened production in the coal mines earlier in the season, of sending to Great Lakes ports the coal supplies which must reach the middle west and northwest before lake navigation closes. Reports are to the effect that the movement of coal westward is now about at the seasonal average, but this average must, it is said, be continued for weeks, if normal winter stocks are to be stored.

It need not, of course, be stated that there are not enough freight cars available to handle all the coal that must be shipped and all the grain that is awaiting a market, at the same time. If all the grain is shipped at once, it seems that much of the coal must remain at the mines. If all the coal is to be shipped at once, most of the wheat must remain in granaries and warehouses. Under the present plan, it appears, most of the coal and some of the grain are being moved. There is not apparent any pressing shortage of wheat or flour, although prices for both continue high. Grain from the west and middle west, and flour from the great producing centers of those sections can, if necessary, be sent to market, even in winter, by all-rail routes. It is admitted by the western representatives that the combined water and rail rates on grain that are now being charged are almost prohibitive, and that many grain-carrying steamers on the Great Lakes are idle because of this fact. A few months, at least, may be required in which to bring about a readjustment and a return to something approaching normal conditions. The assurance is given by the railroad officials that additional equipment will soon be available, but this equipment cannot, apparently, be supplied at once. Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota and the other great grain-producing states need freight cars, and need them now, and the world needs, or soon will need, the wheat these states have to sell. The emergency, as the west sees it, is great, but it is, it would seem, an emergency that should be considered calmly and unselfishly, in the light of the problems of the country and of the world.

"The Historical Gray Monument"

NO ONE, it is safe to say, has a good word for "the historical Gray monument," as the auctioneers describe it, which stands today, as it has stood for the last 120 years and more, at the corner of Stoke Park in Buckinghamshire, hard by the churchyard at Stoke Poges, where, tradition has it, Gray wrote his "Elegy." And yet it must, surely, have been with mingled feelings of surprise and regret that many learned, a short time ago, that the historical Gray monument was for sale. There are some things which public opinion has come to regard as unsalable, and amongst these, monuments, using the term in its widest sense, are in quite a foremost place. Not that many of them would not be just as well sold and removed. But, once a monument has been erected and accepted during many years by a much enduring public, be it a statue, a drinking fountain, or "a stately if tasteless monument" such as that which John Penn, the grandson of the great William Penn of Pennsylvania, erected to the memory of Thomas Gray at the corner of Stoke Park, it is regarded by the public as public property. However, it is actually the case that this one is to be sold. For it stands on a portion of Stoke Park which, in the process of time, has come into the market, and the historical Gray monument "goes with the estate."

Now Stoke Court was the home of Gray, though in his day it was called by another name, West End Cottage. It was here he wrote many of his most famous poems,

the "Ode on the Spring" certainly; whilst if he did not actually write it there, it was the view from the garden of Stoke Court which inspired his still more famous ode to Eton College. In his mother's time there stood on an eminence in the garden a summerhouse from which the wonderful "distant view" of Eton's "spires" and "antique towers" could be obtained. The house has been greatly changed and enlarged, since Gray's day, but the poet's room still exists, and nothing, apparently, can change very greatly the views and scenes round about. As to the house as Gray knew it, "a compact box of red brick" is how he describes it.

All this, however, is somewhat away from the historical Gray monument, and it is necessary to return to it again by way of the Old Manor House, which does, indeed, "recall the ancient glories of Stoke." It was here that the great lawyer, Sir Edward Coke, lived in the early days of the seventeenth century, and it was here, on a memorable occasion, that he entertained Queen Elizabeth. It was here, some forty-odd years later, that Charles I was brought as a prisoner of the Parliamentary army, and it was here that that stanch Jacobite, Robert Gayer, refused to receive William III when he called upon him. Later still, in 1760 to be exact, the house and all that went with it were bought by Thomas Penn, son of the great William, and it was Thomas' son John who erected the historical monument to Gray, as already noted, "among the scenery celebrated by the great Lyric and Elegiac poet."

But, after all, what does it matter if it is to be sold? Whoever buys it, the historical Gray monument will surely ever be allowed to remain just where it is.

Editorial Notes

IT is no new thing for somebody to propose the use of motion pictures in connection with the public schools or other educational activities. School authorities have discussed the matter, and public library experts have felt sure that the films could be made to do good work in supplementing the effect of books and photographs. Now the point seems to be, however, that there are no funds available for acquiring and holding the films that might be useful. Libraries are citing a great many subjects of which the screen presentation would promote general welfare. War pictures are mentioned in particular, and many kinds of study. There seems to be little hope at present that municipalities will provide funds for this sort of activity, but some of the library officials appear to think that the need furnishes a peculiar opportunity for philanthropists. One speaking for the Municipal Reference Library, of New York, is frank to say that a foundation is needed now to preserve the pictures that will serve as a proper record of the great war.

STRANGE things happen in politics, but the repeal of the famous Lloyd George land taxes in Great Britain is quite an event, though it seems to have caused little comment. "Form 4," the land return which was so unpopular, is now almost entirely forgotten. It must have given great pleasure to Austen Chamberlain, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, not only to delete the increment tax, the undeveloped land tax, and the reversion duty, but even to return the £1,500,000 of duty already collected. It was only between ten and eleven years ago that Mr. Lloyd George, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Liberal Government, was extolling the merits of this means of raising taxation. During that famous political campaign, Mr. Lloyd George's chief opponent in the Conservative ranks was Mr. Chamberlain. What is the spectacle today? Mr. Lloyd George's government, with Mr. Chamberlain as Chancellor of the Exchequer, quietly scrapping the whole lot.

A READER of this newspaper calls attention to the inadvertent omission, in a recent article on the suffrage congress at Geneva, of Australia as one of the places where women had suffrage in 1904. The correspondent is frank to say that she is an Australian, and did, herself, vote "a good many years before 1904." Of course, Australia is one of the pioneers in woman suffrage. South Australia had suffrage in 1894, West Australia in 1899, and federal suffrage was granted in 1902. Women exercised the right to vote for federal officials for the first time on December 16, 1903. Some of the states, however, did not get state suffrage until after federal suffrage had been in operation for some years. New South Wales had it in 1902, to be sure, but Tasmania not until a year later, Queensland not until 1905, while Victoria waited until 1908.

IT LOOKS more and more as though prohibition were in part to blame for the present housing shortage in the United States. The latest bit of evidence to support this view comes from Chicago, where the Salvation Army reports that since prohibition took effect a demand for private rooms, with sunshine and hot and cold water, has supplanted the call for the ten-cent lodging accommodations of liquor days. Apparently such a demand exists everywhere, for the days when liquor could force several families into two back rooms have been succeeded by a period when each of these families demands, and under prohibition is able to provide for itself, a higher class of housing. The cause of prohibition, however, does not suffer from this sort of blame.

THE offer of the United States Government to pay 6 per cent for \$150,000,000 for one year, secured by certificates of indebtedness tax free up to \$5000, is an unprecedented rate of interest for a federal loan, and indicative of the totality of effect which the existing contracted credit situation is having. In view of the lengths to which the Secretary of the Treasury is forced to go for funds, it is interesting to note that the Interstate Commerce Commission suggested to the railroad companies that they secure funds by borrowing at a rate of interest below the present financial market demands.

WITH sugar prices receding and buyers displaying less interest than for some time past, the holders of raw sugar show more eagerness to sell, for they know that new crops come along every year, and even the speculators can hardly manipulate the great supply that accumulates when stocks are held too long.